BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1822. [NUMBER 1307.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE OPIUM.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Orders have been issued to the several Officers of Government enjoining their strictest vigilance in the enforcement of Regulations I. of 1818, and II. of 1820, with the view of checking the illicit Trade in Opium; and that all Opium seized on persons detected in the illicit Trade will be dealt with in conformity to the provisions of those Regulations.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
6th September 1822.

શરકારી•જાહેર•નામો

એવોજે•શને ૧૮૧૮ કાએદો ૧ તથા શને ૧૮૨૦ કાએદો ૨ થએલાછે•તે•ચ ધ્યાવા•શાકું•પકી•ચોકશી•રાખીને•ચોરી છુપીથી•અફીનનો•હુદીમ•ન•થાએ•એવુ કરવુ•આઠે•શ્રી•શરકારના•અમલદારછે• તેહને•કુકમ•આપ્યાછે•તે•ચોરી•છુપીના હુદીમ•મધે•જે•અફીન•પકડીહ • જશે• અથવા•જે•લોક•શોંપડાશે•તે•શે•હુપર બએલા•કાએદા•પરમાણે•કીધું•જશે—તા રીખ ૬ શપટેમબર•શને ૧૮૨૨ અંગરેજી

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
WM. SIMSON,
Dep. Per. Sec. to Govt.

શ્રી

શરકારી મણીર મસ

એમને બય ૧૮૧૮ સ્રએત ૧ ન બય ૧૮૨૦ સ્રએત ૨ મધ્યે થયેલ ને ચાલ્યા આવતા કાયદા પરમાણે ચોરી છુપીને કોઈ ચેતી ચોરી છુપીને કોઈ ચા બીજીસ ન દેવે કોઈ સમજે અણુસ બનસરકાર થઈ ને યાતી થલ્સ મધ્ય થઈ પયા ચોરી છુપીચે બીલ્સત ખીતની ક કુઈરુ મઈર કબ્જ બેંગ્લસ ખં ડતીર ત્યાની પણીપડ બધ્યક્ષ સ્રએમાં સ્રમણે મેલ મઈર તા ખીખ ૬ બડગેંબર બય ૧૮૨૨ ઈગ્રજી

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
WM. SIMSON,
Dep. Per. Sec. to Govt.

Government Advertisement.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT Bills on His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council to the amount of Eight Lacs (8,00,000) of Sicca Rupees, drawn payable thirty days after sight, will be disposed of by public auction to the highest Bidder or Bidders, at the General Treasury at noon, on Saturday the 14th instant, and for the accommodation of Purchasers will be drawn in Sets as follow, viz.

10 Sets of	25,000	each - Sicca Rupees	2,50,000
10 Do. of	20,000	do. - - ,, - -	2,00,000
15 Do. of	10,000	do. - - ,, - -	1,50,000
20 Do. of	5,000	do. - - ,, - -	1,00,000
25 Do. of	2,000	do. - - ,, - -	50,000
50 Do. of	1,000	do. - - ,, - -	50,000
		Total Sicca Rupees	8,00,000

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Secretary to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
6th September 1822.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the price established by Government for the Sale of the Honorable Company's MADEIRA WINE in this month is as follows

London Market per Pipe Rs 607, or in bottle 16 Rs. per Dozen.

The Wine in bottle will not be disposed of in any less quantity than six dozen.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

E. E. ELLIOT,
Acting Warehouse Keeper.

BOMBAY,
WAREHOUSE OFFICE,
4th September 1822.

Advertisement.

On MONDAY the 9th instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE MILITARY STORES
NEAR THE
TOWN BARRACKS,

SUNDRY unserviceable condemned BARRACK STORES belonging to the Hon'ble Company.

A list whereof may be be seen at this office. The lots to be paid for and carried away immediately, or resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

W. MORISON,
Barrack Master.

BOMBAY,
BARRACK MASTER'S OFFICE,
28th August 1822.

PASSED
By Order of the Military Board,
P. FEARON,
Sec. to the Military Board.

MILITARY BOARD'S OFFICE,
2d September 1822.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on Wednesday next the 11th inst. will be sold by public outcry under the Tamarind Tree on the Bombay Green, an Iron Grey Arab HORSE, the property of the Honorable Company.

E. BAKER,
Commissary General.

BOMBAY,
6th September 1822.

For Freight or Passage

TO
CALCUTTA,
THE SHIP
CARRON
BURTHEN 451 TONS
THOMAS McCARTHY
COMMANDER,

WILL sail for Calcutta on or about the 20th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to KAZEE GOOLAM HOOSINE MAHRY, or to the Commander.

Bombay 5th Sept. 1822.

Passage to London

THE WELL KNOWN SHIP
SARAH,
CAPTAIN
JOHN THACKER,

IS expected to arrive here early in November, and having a Cargo already engaged, will sail by the 1st of January 1823.

For particulars apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE, at whose office a plan of her very superior accommodations may be seen.

This Ship carries a Surgeon and was to leave England on the 1st July last.

Bombay 2d Sept. 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.

A FEW cases, each containing 2 dozen quart bottles of Isle of France Aperient Mineral Water

Bombay 6th Sept. 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE A FEW COPIES
OF
SIR JOHN MALCOLM'S
History of Persia,
IN TWO VOLS.
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
Bombay 7th September 1822

BOMBAY AMATEUR Theatre.

On MONDAY evening the 16th of Sept. 1822.
WILL BE PERFORMED
TOBIN'S COMEDY
OF
THE HONEY MOON
AFTER WHICH,
THE FARCE
OF
Three Weeks after Marriage.

DOORS to be opened at six and the performance to commence at 7 o'Clock.

Tickets and places to be had at the THEATRE on Saturday the 14th and Monday the 16th Instant.

Dress Boxes,	8 rupees.
Upper ditto,	5 rupees.
Pit,	6 rupees.
Gallery,	3 rupees.

GREEN ROOM,
6th Sept. 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next the 9th of Sept.
AT NOON
AT THEIR ROOMS
On Account of the Underwriters
THE WRECK OF THE
ELIZA,

AS she now lies on the rocks near Butcher's Island; and the stores in convenient lots.

The wreck to be at the risk of the purchaser the moment it is knocked down.

Terms of sale—Cash; and the lots to be cleared away immediately.

Bombay 7th September 1822.

ફેમપટની•કુમપની

આવતા•શોમવારનાં•તારીખ ૯ શપટેમબર ૧૮૨૨ ને•દીને•બપો• ની•કુકાનમાં•વીમાવાલાઓ• વાંકાણ•નામે•જલીજાને• આગલ•બકક•કુપરછે• કરીને•વેચશે•ત• દારની•જોગ• શે—એ• ધણી•

HOUSE
AND
GROUND,
FOR SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL DISPOSE OF,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, AFTERNOON
OF
WEDNESDAY the 11th of September next,

THAT Airy and Commodious dwelling House with the Ground thereto belonging, situate on the Beach of Back Bay.

By Order of the Executors
OF THE LATE
William Milburn Esq.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

10 per cent of the purchase money to be paid when the lot is knocked down—The purchaser to pay the expense of conveyance. Other conditions will be made known at time of Sale.

Bombay, August 31st 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS,
On WEDNESDAY the 11th September next
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE
OF THE LATE
Wm. MILBURN Esq.
AT HIS LATE RESIDENCE IN THE BEACH
BACK BAY,
CONSISTING OF

PLATE, Plated ware, Glass, Queensware, Cots, Tables, Couches, Chairs &c. and a select and valuable assortment of Books.

ALSO

An excellent Europe Built Chariot with three Horses—if not previously disposed of by private contract.

Sale to commence each day at 11 Forenoon.

N. B. Catalogues will be published.

Bombay August 31st 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On SATURDAY the 24th Instant
THE Household Furniture,
PLATE, &c,
OF
Capt. Robert Campbell
DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE MILITARY BOARD,
About to embark for Europe,
AT HIS RESIDENCE
RAMPART ROW
The Ravelin occupied by the Chief Engineer
CONSISTING OF

PLATE, Plated Ware, Glass, Queens Ware, &c. Couches, Tables, Chairs Cots, Stands &c.

N. B. The property may be viewed three days before the Sale, between the hour of 10 and 3 o'clock.—Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Bombay 7th September 1822.

AT THE COURIER OFFICE

INTEREST BONDS, Powers of Attorney, Respondentia Bonds of Bonds, ditto ditto on Block, Policies of Insurance on Goods, ditto on Ships, Bills of Lading,

---

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On WEDNESDAY the 24th Sept.
AND FOLLOWING DAYS
An entire Invoice of
WHITE
QUEENS WARE
CONSISTING OF

DISHES of sizes, hot water Plates, Turreens, Curry Dishes, Bowls, Table, Soup and Dessert Plates, Cups and Saucers, and Black Earthen Tea-Pots.

The above will be put up in small lots for the convenience of purchasers.—Samples of the articles may be seen on application to KEMPT and Co.

TERMS OF SALE: CASH,

And the goods to be cleared away within three days after the sale.

Bombay, 31st August 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE just received for Sale on Commission, and imported on the K. S. Forbes, two sets of Modern and Fashionable PLATE, each set in a strong iron bound wainscot chest.

No. 1 CONTAINS,

24 Silver fiddled Table Spoons, 24 ditto ditto Forks, 24 ditto Dessert, ditto 24 ditto Dessert Spoons, 24 ditto Tea Spoons, 1 Soup Ladle, 2 Gravy Spoons, 4 ditto Sauce Ladles, 6 ditto Salt ditto 1 Fish Knife, 1 ditto Sugar Ladle, 6 do. Egg Spoons, 1 ditto Mustard Ladle, 6 ditto Egg Spoons, 1 Coffee Pot handle also silver, 1 Tea Pot, 1 Sugar Bason and cover, 1 Cream Ewer, 2 Muffineers 3 pair of Salts gilt inside, 1 Mustard Pot, 1 Six Glass Cruet Frame, 1 ditto Soy, 1 Plated 6 Cup Egg Frame, 1 do. Liquor ditto Cut Glass Bottles, 4 Oblong Plated Dishes and covers with silver edges, 1 oval Soup Turreen, 4 Sauce do. 1 Bread Basket, 4 ditto Bottle-stands 2 ditto Round Waiters, 2 pair Candlesticks with Shades, 18 Transparent Ivory handled plated on steel Dessert Knives and Forks, a Mahogany case for ditto, 2 Chamber Candlesticks with Shades and pair of Snuffers, 1 Toast Rack, 2 Extra Shades with Sockets, 2 ditto for Chamber, Plate Powder and Brushes.

No. 2 CONTAINS.

Half the quantity of silver articles that the above has, in Spoons, and Forks, Ladles &c Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Sugar Bason, Milk Bowl, Egg Frame, Salts, Toast Rack and the plated articles—added to which is a single set of Ivory handled Knives and Fork.

Bombay 7th Sept. 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.
HAVE THIS MORNING OPENED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
Imported on the K. S. Forbes,
THE FOLLOWING,

A Handsome engine turned Gentleman's Watch, with curb and link chain, chased slider, two handsome Gold seals and key attached, seals engraved "Tandem," and "Elephant Hunt", the whole enclosed in a Morocco case.

An Engine turned Lady's Watch with neat Gold face, chased chain, 3 seals and key, seals engraved the Thistle Motto "Denna Forget" "D'une Ame"—"So I to Home" in Morocco case.

A chased chain and seals, for Lady's Watch, seals engraved "Forget Me Not"—"Forget Me Not" in old English character—"Ecoutez, Voyez, et ne dites mot" in a Morocco case.

A rich curb chain with handsome seals and key for a Lady's Watch, devices on seals, "Adieu au revoir"—"Frae ye Ken whae" in Morocco case.

A strong chased Gentleman's curb chain, with two handsome seals and key—devices on seals, "Elephant Hunt" and "Tiger ditto" in Morocco case.

A Gentleman's neat Gold chain with two seals and key, "Tiger Hunt" and "Hog ditto," in Morocco case.

Bombay 7th September 1822.

VALUABLE
Law and other BOOKS.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY the 23d instant,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS
AT MR. R. WOODHOUSE'S
HOUSE
IN CHURCH STREET,
THE LIBRARY
OF THE LATE
Ollyett Woodhouse Esq.
ADVOCATE GENERAL
DECEASED.

N. B. Catalogues may be had at the Auctioneers'. The books may be seen on application to Mr. R. W.

Bombay 7th September 1822.

LALLA FAQUIRA
HAS FOR SALE
At the Godowns
IN NISBET LANE,
FOR READY MONEY,
A FEW CHESTS
OF
NEW
HYSON TEA.

		Rupees
WHOLE Chests	*per Chest*	100
Half ditto	*ditto*	50
Quarter ditto	*ditto*	25
Retail	*per lb.*	1 2

SUPERIOR
BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net	*per Box*	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do.	*ditto*	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.	*per ½ Tub*	11

ALSO
WINES
AND
LIQUORS,

Hodgson's Pale Ale,	*per doz.*	10
London Particular Madeira Wine	*ditto*	15
London Market ditto	*ditto*	13
Jamaica Rum	*ditto*	12
Cognac Brandy	*ditto*	18
Hollands Gin	*ditto*	15

Bombay 26th January 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT WISSWANATH GUNGAJEE hath bargained to deliver up a certain garden of Date and Brab Trees &c, situate at Parel between Parel road and Mahim close to the garden of Dhurumdass Toolseydass to Janardhan Purshotumjee Purvoe, and an agreement Paper to that effect was duly executed and delivered to him by the said Wisswanath Gungajee, and that the said Gardon was first mortgaged to Ardaseer Dady late of Bombay Parsee Merchant deceased by the said Wisswanath Gungajee in the month of October 1809 for the sum of 1700 Rupees, and under and by virtue of the aforesaid agreement Paper he the said Janardhun Purshotumjee having interferred and settled the said Mortgage Claim of the said Ardaseer Dady by the said agreement Paper, the said Janardhun Purshotumjee has a special lien upon the said Garden; and therefore if any person or persons shall purchase the said Garden, the sale will be considered null and void; Dated this 6th of September 1822.

A CARD.

PREPARATIONS are now making to establish a BANK at this presidency, the general plan of which is similar to that of the subscription Banks in Great Britain. The capital stock will be Rs. 1,000,000 divided into one Hundred shares of ten Thousand Rupees each. The objects of the establishment are quite unconnected with the performance of mercantile or agency business, and those gentlemen who are disposed to become subscribers, may have an opportunity of doing so by applying at Mr. W. NICOL's office in Meadows street, where plans will be shewn and every information given.

Bombay 7th Sept. 1822.

Now in the Press
AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED,
A TRUE AND CIRCUMSTANCIAL
NARRATIVE
OF THE
Shipwreck
OF THE LATE FREE TRADER
BLENDEN HALL,
CAPTAIN ALEXANDER CREIG,
On the Island Inaccessible,
TOGETHER WITH
A GENERAL AND FAITHFUL ACCOUNT
OF THE
Hardships and Privations
OF THE SURVIVORS
DURING A RESIDENCE OF FOUR MONTHS
On that desolate and barren Island,
AND TWO ON THE ISLAND OF
TRISTAN D'ACUNHA,
BY A PASSENGER.

Price to Subscribers, ... Rs. 2 2 00
Non Subscribers, ... " 3 0 00

Subscriptions to the above work received by Messrs. BAXTER and Co., Messrs. KEMPT and Co., and at the COURIER OFFICE.

Bombay 24th August 1822.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND REMARKS,
THE PRINCIPAL
EX. MOVEMENTS,
OF DUNDAS:
ROYAL OCTAVO:
Inscribed by Permission
TO THE MOST NOBLE
THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS
K. G.
&c. &c. &c.
BY MAJOR JAMES 67TH REGT.

ILLNESS rendering the author unequal to the labor and exertion of the Press, the above work will be published by and for Captain T. G. HALL, 67th Regiment.

By whom will also shortly be published
A SECOND EDITION,
CORRECTED AND IMPROVED,
OF MAJOR JAMES'S
Battalion Movements,
PRINTED AT CALCUTTA IN 1808.

Subscriptions for the Extra-Movements received at the COURIER OFFICE,
BY MESSRS. KEMPT AND CO.
AND BY MESSRS. BAXTER AND CO.

Price, ½ bound, Rupees 13.
In Wrappers, Rupees 12.

Bombay, 1st June 1822.

Dadabhoy Eduljee
HAS FOR SALE
AT THE SHOP
NEAR
MEYAJEE BORIA,

A few Tierces of Europe salt Beef and Pork, just imported by the SHIP BUCKINGHAM, at the rate of 90 Rupees per each Tierce, also for sale by the Retail at ¼ Rupee a pound.

Bombay 31st August 1822.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

Notice is Hereby Given,

[illegible]AT DHUNBOYJEE, the Wi[illegible]ow, and NOWROJEE RUS[illegible]EE, the Son, heirs and representa[illegible]f the late RUSTOMJEE [illegible]JEE, deceased, having contract[illegible] Andearoo Dadabhoy Nasser [illegible]to dispose of that part of the va[illegible]und which came to the share of [illegible]d Rustomjee Eduljee as one of the Coheirs of the late sett Eduljee Framjee, such share being a fourth part of the vacant ground formerly of the said Edu[illegible]jee Framjee & situated within the Fort of Bombay in Borah bazar s reet; any person or persons having any mortgage or inheritable right, claim or demand whatsoever thereon, are hereby required to make the same known to Andearoo DADABHOY NASSERWANJEE, at the office of Chowvaker Mossa Cauca, in the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be precluded: dated 6th September 1822.

ખબર•ફીઆથી•આપીએચને

મરનાર•કુશતંમજી•એદલજી•ની•ઘણી ઔાણી•ધનબાઇજી•તથા•એનો•છોકરો• નવરોજજી•કુશતંમજી•એ•બંધે•જણાઓ• એ•મરનારનાં•વારશદારછે•એ•લોકોએ• ખાલી•જગોનો•પ્લટકો•એક•બંધે આકુ• દાદાભાઇ•નશરવાનજીને•વેચાતી•આપ વાનુ•શાટુ•કીધુછે—એ•જગો•શ્રી•કોટમાં વોરા•બજારનાં•રશતા•ઉપરછે—એ•જગો અશલ•મરનાર•શેઠ•એદલજી•ર્નંમજી•ની કુતી•તે•મધેથી•ચોઠો•ભાગ•એક•એનો છોકરો•કુશતંમજી•એદલજીને•એ•મરનાર નાં•વારશાઓથી•ભાગમાં•આવીછે—એ ચોઠા•ભાગ•ઉપર•હરએક•લોક•ઔગાર• લોકોનો•ગીરવી•દાવો•અગર•વારશો• અગર•દાવો•અગર•લેહુલ•હોએતો•તે• ઘણીઓએ•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ નાં•મુદત માં•આવીને•ચોવાકર•મુશા•કાકા•ની•પે ડીમાં•બંધે આકુ•દાદાભાઇ•નશરવાનજીને જાહેર•કરે—તેમારપછી•એ•દાવે•કબુલ કરશે•નહી—તા•૬ ઠી•શપટેમબર ૧૮૨૨

Advertisement.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL COX Commanding 1st Batt. 3d Regt. having taken charge of the effects of the late Ensign INGLIS, and sold the same by Public Auction, has, after payment of Funeral charges, Servants' Wages &c. lodged the balance in the Hon'ble Company's Treasury, amounting to one thousand and fifty one Rupees and twenty five reas, Rs. 1051 0 25.

Bombay 28th August 1822.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION has been this day made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration of all and singular the several goods, chattels, rights and credits of

Gunner John Ramsey,
" James McCarty,
" Frederick Otes,
" Daniel Giblin,
" James Jones,
" James Marshall,
" Michael McLaughlin,
" Robert Haigle,
" Patrick Meehan,
" John Keating,
" Richard Grand,
Bombardier James Frazer,
Gunner George Reeves,
Private C. Lloyd,
Trumpeter William Wildry,
Gunner William Dewhurst,
" George Williams,
" William McIntosh,
" John Daniels,
" George Kinghorn,
Private Joseph Newland,
" Peter Denovan,
" Edward Murphy,
" William Vaughan,
" Andrew Doram,
" Thomas Flannaghan,
" Andrew Carney,
" James Flannaghan,
" William Ingram,
" Patrick Dougherty,
" Thomas Young,
" William Christie,
Sergeant William Horvell,
Private William Holmes,
" James Harris,
Drummer John Lloyd,
Private Thomas Whittington,
" James Stewart,
" David Murdock,
" William Knight,
" John Jackson,
" George Pringle,
" Thomas McTo gue,
" John Lovell,
" Alexander McKenzie,
" James Bohannon,
" Peter Houston,
" Peter Ward,
" William Marsh,
" William Peters,
" John McKnight,
" William Busby,
" John Boulger,
" John Griffiths,
" Joseph Wilkins,
" John Dalton,
" William Healy,
" George Bingham,
" Francis McLean,
" Robert Colman,
" Edward Cassidy,
" James Wilson,
" John Morton,
" John Woods,
" Thomas McCay,
" John Lovell,
" Edward Howe,
" Peter Leick,
" John Webb,
" George Fishwick,
" Robert Collett,
" John Flood,
" William Meldrum,
Serjeant Philip Marks,
Private Francis Bouncer,
" James Newman,
" Francis McGhie,
" Patrick Cassidy,
" Thomas McCay,
" Walter Gordon,
Corporal John Wardle,
Private Robert Fleming,
" James Hampson,
" Daniel Salmon,
" James Leach,
" James Rothwell,
" William Wells,
" John Pawley,
" John Fleet,
" William Ogilvie,
" Alexander Munro,
" Allen Galbraith,
Fifer Archibald Burt,
Bombardier Robert Broby,
Gunner Richard Window,
" John Pomeroy,
" John McDonald,
" Abraham Daker,
Serjeant Patrick Mathews,
" William Brown,
Gunner Rush Baker,
" John McIntire,
" Thomas Knipe,
" John Bowe,

late of the Hon'ble Company's Artillery, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar of the said Court for the time being, Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE.

Bombay 7 September 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of administration with the willannexed of Captain HENRY TALBOT, late in the military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay 5th September 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of VINCOBA SADASEW Naique, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to GUNPUT SADASEW Naique, the Eldest Brother of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated 6th September 1822.

જાહેર•ખબર

શ્રી•મુંબઇવાલો•શતવી•મરતાર•વેન કોણા•શદાશીવ•નાઇકનુ•વકીલાતનાંમુ શ્રી•મુંબઇનાં•કુનરાબલ•રીકારડર•શાહે બનાં•કોરટ•મધેથી•એનો•વડો•લાઇ• નાંમે•ગતપટ•શદાશીવ•નાઇકને•આપી છુંછે—એ•વાશતે•શરવે•લોકોને•જાહેર• થાએ—તા• ૬ ઠી•શપટેમબર ૧૮૨૨ *

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights & credits of GOOLAMEY VULLUD MAHOMED SALLAY, late of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to SHAIK AZRON VULLUD SHAIK ABDULLA, the constituted Attorney of ATFZUL 'and' JADAH and of ISMAIL VULLUD QUADRINA, the lawful Sisters and first Cousin and next of kin of the said deceased; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 6th day of September 1822.

જાહેર•ખબર

શ્રી•મુંબઇવાલો•મુશલમાન•મરનાર• ગુલામી•વલદ•મહમદ•શાલે•એનુ•વકી લાતનાંમુ•શ્રી•મુંબઇનાં•કુનરાબલ•રીકા રડર•શાકેબનાં•કોરટ•મધેથી•એ•મરના રની•બેનો•નાંમે•અકજલ•તથા• જાડા• તથા•એનો•ભતરીઓ•નાંમે• જશમાલ• વલદ•કુદરીના•એ•લોકોની•વતી•શેખ આરંન•વલદ•શેખ•અબડલાને•આપીછુંછે ફાંએજે•એ•ઘણી•એ•લોકોનો•વકીલછે• એ•વાશતે•શરવે•લોકોને•જાહેર•થાએ*

તા• ૬ ઠી•શપટેમબર ૧૮૨૨

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last will and Testament of ANNA RITTA COUTTO, of Bombay, Portuguese widow, Inhabitant, deceased, having been committed by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to MERCIANA FERNANDES, the sole Executrix in the said will named; all persons concerned in the said Estate are hereby apprized thereof: dated 6th September 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29TH *AUGUST* 1822.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to promote Lieutenants Gordon and Boyd to vacancies in the first class of Assistants to the Surveyor of the Deccan; the former to have effect from the date of the resignation of Captain Perry, and the latter from that of the appointment of Lieut. Jopp to be Surveyor.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Hart, Adjutant of the Pioneer Battalion, to the situation of "Inspector of Hill Forts and Paymaster of Pensions in the Southern Concan"; date of appointment 1st Instant. Lieutenant Hart being absent on sick certificate, Captain George Tweedy of the 4th Regiment is to officiate until his return, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 2d September 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Lieutenant W. A. Welland of the Artillery a furlough to Sea on sick certificate for Six months from the date of his embarkation.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

3d Regiment N I.

Ensign Walter Maxwell to be Lieutenant, vice Patterson deceased.—Date of Rank 13th Aug. 1822.

6th Regiment N I.

Senior Captain William Meall to be Major, Lieutenant John Clunes to be Captain, and Ensign John Henry Bell to be Lieutenant vice Donnelly, deceased,—12th August 1822.

ERRATUM.

In General Order by Government dated 19th August 1822.

For "Lieutenant J. Campbell 1st Battalion 2d Regiment."

Read, "1st Battalion 1st Regiment."

By Order of the Hon'ble, the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 7TH SEPT. 1822.

The stormy weather we mentioned in our last number, encreased on the evening of Friday the 30th ultimo to a complete gale of wind from the S. W. It blew with very great violence attended with the heaviest rain on record, from 5 in the evening till past mid-night, from which time till Saturday morning at day light the wind gradually abated, altho' the rain fell in torrents till past nine. The damage done to the shipping in the harbour is less than might have been apprehended from the violence of the gale. The ships Eliza and Asia Felix, however, we are concerned to say, drifted from their anchors; the former drove on shore on Butcher's island, and the latter at Mazagon, and both are bilged. A large ketch belonging to Bownaggur was also driven on shore near Cross island and lost. Several other ships drifted from their moorings, and most have sustained some injury by loss of anchors and cables, or other damage to their rigging. The injury done by the gale on shore is very considerable; hundreds of cocoa-nut and other trees have been blown down, and several in their fall have levelled or seriously damaged the houses in their vicinity. The roads thro' the woods were for a period rendered impassable by the falling of cocoa-nut trees across them. The carriage of an officer was stopped by a cocoa-nut tree which had fallen across the road, but resting on a wall on one side sufficiently high to allow the horses under it, but knocked the coachman off his box, and seriously injured the violence of the percussion of a respectable parsee also struck on the roof another tree, and dashed are happy to say however gentleman within escaped on the hand, and the coachman were uninjured.

The damage within the fort is trifling. The weather was moderate on Saturday, Sunday and Monday; but on Tuesday afternoon the rain again fell in torrents, which continued all night, accompanied with lightning and thunder. A considerable quantity of rain has since continued to fall. On Friday morning the total quantity as ascertained by the raingage was 107 inches, being above 17 inches since Sunday.

By letters received by way of Madras, we learn that the Sarah, Captain Norton, which left this port on the 26th February last, after encountering much bad weather off the Cape, had been obliged from the want of water and provisions for the crew, to bear up for Mossel bay, which she entered on the 13th June and on the 17th was ready to sail for Table bay, having taken in a supply of water &c. Most of the passengers had gone over land to Cape Town a distance of 300 miles, where they arrived on the 30th June. The Sarah had not made her appearance the 3d July.

The Lovers of the Drama will be happy to learn from our preceding columns, that the HONEYMOON and THREE WEEKS AFTER MARRIAGE are advertised for representation at the Theatre on the 16th Instant, by the corps of Gentlemen Amateurs, who have already afforded so much real gratification to the Society by their former successful exertions.

Register of the Pluviometer in the month of August 1822.

		Inch.	Dec.
August	1		01
	2		68
	3	4	04
	4		02
	5		04
	6		
	7		04
	8	2	15
	9	1	66
	10	2	05
	11		25
	12		96
	13	1	12
	14	1	40
	15	1	59
	16		11
	17		04
	18		07
	19		
	20		
	21		
	22		
	23		55
	24		14
	25		96
	26		05
	27		89
	28	3	70
	29	3	45
	30	7	64
	31		22
	Total	33	83

	Inch.	Dec.
Total in May	"	43
Ditto in June	28	78
Ditto in July	26	59
Ditto in August	33	83
Present Total	89	63

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. J. Mills, 1st 6th Regt.
Lieut. Jno. Saunders, Pioneers.
Adjutant A. N. Riddell, Pioneers.
Ensign H. Duncan, 1st 3d Regt.
DEPARTURE.—Lieut. Col. C. Hodgson, Commissary of Stores.

Nautical Chronicle AND *NAVAL REPORT.*

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 3d, Carron Capt. Thomas Mc'Carty, from Calcutta.
Ditto 4th Grab Cauder Bux, Nacqudeh Jabbe, from Mocha.
DEPARTURE.—NONE.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 17th Ship Roberts, C. H. [illegible] Calcutta 10th July; 19th Ship Mellish, [illegible]ford, from do. 13th do.; do. Ship Johanney Maria, Dantfelt, from Copenhagen 23d December, [illegible]ce 21st April, Mauritius 29th June, [illegible] July, Tranquebar 7th Porto Novo 16th, and Pondicherry 17th [illegible]oira, W. Hornblow, from London [illegible]t Praya 3d May; do. Ship [illegible] from London 31st March, [illegible]nd Johanna 21st July; do. [illegible] Webster, from Mauritius [illegible]honed Shaw, Oliver from [illegible]ust 14th H. M. Schooner [illegible]mbe, on a Cruize; 15th Ship Volunteer, [illegible] Waterman, for Eskapilao and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—August 5 America J. Eldrege from Philadelphia April 1.
Ditto 5 Wanderer S. Pickit from Boston April 7
Do. 5 Ganges W. H. Biden from Madras.
August 8 Nancy, J. Thomson, from London Feb. 16.
Ditto 8 Nove Destino, J. P. Serra from Rio de Janeiro May 27.
Passengers per ship Nancy. From London.—Mr. Barwell, Cadet; and Mr. Burt, returning to India. From Mauras.—Messrs. Hayes, and Neelson, Cadets; Messrs. Hayes, and George Johanas. Mr. Mollet, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Thompson, Free Mariner; Mr. Small, Chief Mate of the Country Service.
Passengers per America from Philadelphia to Calcutta.—Mr. W. Foster, Supracargo; Mr. Josiah Howard, ditto; Mr. M. Burrouge, Surgeon, and Mr. Edward Poole.
Passengers per Wanderer, from Boston to Calcutta.—Mr. Adam Welch, Supracargo. and Mr. George R. Rae, Clerk,

DEPARTURES.—Aug. 7 Diamond, D. Beckford for Boston.
Do. 7 Georgiana, B. Babcock for Madras.
Aug. 8 L'Orthezeau, Laurent for Isle of France.
Do. 8 David Clark, P. Falconer, for Isle of France.
Do. 8 Dona Carmelita, J. Hunter for South America.
Correct List of Passengers proceeding to Europe on board the Private Ship HENRY PORCHER, *Captain T. Cunningham.*
E. J. Harrington, Esq. and G. Stockwell, Esq. Civil Servants on this Establishment; and Mr. John Watkinson.
Correct List of Passengers proceeding to Europe, China and Prince of Wales Islands, on board the Honorable Company's Ships Earl of Balcarras and Sir David Scott.
By the Earl of Balcarras, Captain P. Cameron to Europe.—Mrs. Maxwell, and Edward Maxwell, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment. Children. Masters Edward Maxwell, and Robert Maxwell; Misses Margaret Maxwell, Mary Maxfield, Eliza Mexfield, and Jane Maxfield. To China,—Charles Palmer, Esq. To Prince of Wales Island.—Mrs Macalister and Child; The Honorable J. Macalister, Esq. a Member of Council at Prince of Wales Island.
By the Sir David Scott, Captain W. Hunter, to China,—Mr. W. Bathurst, Free Mariner, Dr. N. Wallick, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden; Mr. Julius Pegeot, and Mr. George Huddart, Apprentices of the Botanic Garden, accompanying the Superintendent. To Prince of Wales Island.—Mr. George Potter, Head Overseer at the Botanic Garden.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.—At Tannah, on the 30th ultimo, of Fever, and within only a month after the death of his Mother, Edward William, eldest Son of Mr. James Taylor, aged 7 years, 4 months and a half.

The tender plant which sweetly grew,
To bloom it promis'd fair.
And nourish'd by the morning dew,
Death's tempest would not spare!

But lo! kind Mercy surely smil'd,
To mark Death's early blow,
Since thou art now remov'd dear child,
But from a world of woe.

Now Angels thy companions are,
Thy home, the realms of peace,
Thy God and Saviour's presence there,
Makes joy no more to cease.—

At Colabah on the 31st August Mrs. Anne Furlong, Wife of Sub Conductor P. Furlong of the Gun Carriage Department.
On Thursday morning, the 5th Instant, aged eighty years, Bhicoo Christna Mallo, a most respectable Hindoo native of this place, who had served fifty four years in the Bombay Government Custom House (twenty six of which as head Purvoo) with every credit to himself, and entire satisfaction to his employers. In acknowledgement of which and the sincere regret for his loss this public Testimony of his merit is recorded.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On the 21st Aug. Mr. William Wilson, to Miss Charlotte Smart.
BIRTHS.—At Bellary, on the 14th Aug the Lady of Lieutenant Colone Campbell, H. M. 46th of a Son.
At Vellore on the 9th Aug the Lady of Ensign Sayers, of a Son.
At Boluram, near Hyderabad, on the 9th Aug. the Lady of Capt in Waddell, Paymaster Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, of a Daughter.
At the Presidency, on the 16th Aug. the Lady of Captain Hitchins, of a Son.
At Quilon, in the House of Henry Selway, Esq. H. M.'s 89th Regiment, on the 6th Aug. the Lady of Quarter Master Paula, of H. M's 87th of a Daughter
DEATHS.—It is with regret we record the death at Madras, on Saturday the 10th of August, 1822, of Henry Harris, Esq. M. D. First Member of the Medical Board.
The death of this valuable and distinguished Medical Officer, who has passed more than 40 years in the Honourable Company's Service, must be considered a severe loss, not only to his large family but to the community at-large, as well as to the profession in general.
His talents are too well known to need eulogium; at the same time we may be permitted to say, they were of the highest order, surpassed by none, and equalled by few, in any Country.
Zealous in the performance of his public duties, he never lost an opportunity to relieve the pains of disease or to sooth the last agonies of suffering humanity!
He was an able adviser and a kind friend! and of him it may be well said, "Amicus Humani Generis"
At the Presidency on the 14th Aug. Edward Uhthoff, Esquire, C. S.
In Fort St. George, on the 18th Instant, Susanna, fourth Daughter of Lieutenant O'Connell.
On board His Majesty's Ship Dauntless, at Sea, on the 21th July 1822, after a few days illness, Mr. Granville Sharp Williams, Midshipman, son of Captain Edward Williams, Royal Navy—and Nephew to Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, K. C. B. &c
On the 14th Aug. Mr Henry Boyle, (late Livery Stable Keeper, on the Poonamallee Road)—leaving a disconsolate Widow, two Children, and a large circle of relations, and friends to deplore his untimely loss.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—On the 4th August Mrs. James Mortgomery, of a Daughter.
At Sylhet, on the 23d August, the Lady of Capt. H. Davidson, 15 N. I. of a Son.
At the Presidency, on the 5th August, the Lady of the late Lestock Davis, Esq, C. S of a Daughter,
On the 7th August, the Wife of Mr. T. Scallan, H. C. Marine, of a daughter.
On the 4th July the Lady of Major General Loveday; Commanding at Benares, of a Daughter
At Saharunpore, on the 30th of June, the Lady of Lieut. Hicks, Adjutant, Agra Nujeeb Battalion of a Son.
On the 7th Aug. Mrs. F. D. Kellner, of a Son.
On the 9th Aug. Mrs. Francis Cornelius, of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—On the 31st July the Infant daughter of Mr. J. Grieff.
On the 3d. July Mr. James Williams, H. C. Marine.

At Dooria in Tirhoot, on the 22d July Mr Joseph Bird, Son of Sherman Bird, sen, Esq., formerly of Dacca, much regretted by all who knew him.
On the 5th July Mr. William Churchward, who was lately appointed Deputy Agent for unloading and loading the Honorable Company's Ship at Diamond Harbour.
At Kedgeree, on the 3d. July Lieut. James Seagrove, leaving a widow and three children to lament his loss, and without any means for their future support.
On board the Kusrovic, on the 18th May on her passage up the Persian Gulph, William Farelie, junr, Esq. aged 23d years and 8 months.
On the 7th August George Alexander, second Son of George Watson, Esq.
On the 7th August Gabriel, the Infant Daughter of C. A. Cavorke, Esq.
At Berhampore', on the 31st August, Eliza, the Wife of Captain B. Halfhide, of H. M. 17th.
At Mymunsing, on the 23d August Thomas Ephraim Monsell, Esq. C. S.
On the 7th Aug. Mr. W. J. Sarel, late Chief Officer of the Ship Golconda.
On the 9th Aug, John Campbell, Esq. Merchant and Agent.
On the 4th Aug. Mrs. Mary Cropley, wife of Mr. Cropley, Assistant in the Commissary Department.
At Dum-Dum, on the 7th Aug. Mr. J. H. Cooke, of the Dum-Dum, Theatre, aged 21 years, of a brain fever, after a short illness of six or seven days.

Madras Intelligence.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, August 21, 1822.

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 10d. per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 10¼d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 11d. per do.
} nominal.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 14 per cent. prem.
Unremittable 12½ " "

The Ship Roberts, Captain Bean, from Calcutta the 10th ultimo, the homeward bound Ship Mellish, Captain Ford, also from Calcutta the 12th, and the Danish Ship Johanney Maria, Captain Dauntfelt, from Copenhagen the 23d of December, having touched at the Cape, Mauritius, Ceylon, and the Southern parts of this Coast, have arrived since our last report. H. M. Schooner Tender Cochin for Trincomalie, and the Ship Volunteer for Calcutta, have sailed.

Passengers per Mellish.—Messrs. Oliphan[illegible] J. C. Plowden, O. Span, R. D. Pownall a[illegible] Mr. Shepherd.

Passengers per Johamaney Maria.—[illegible] Mackintosh from Cuddalore, and Mr. [illegible]dely from Pondicherry.

The Mellish is expected to sail in p[illegible]tion of her voyage to England on the 23d instant.

Off Ganjam the Mellish spoke the homeward bound Ship Adamant—all well.

At Pondicherry a French Brig has arrived direct from Bordeaux and which sailed on the 5th of May—but it does not appear that she has brought any news of importance.

[*Govt. Gaz. Aug. 20th.*

Letters from the Camp of The Honorable The Governor state, they expected to be at Chicacole on the 13th. They had experienced a great deal of rain, but there had been no sickness whatever in the Camp.

The Ships Ma[illegible] Anne from Port Louis the 31st ultimo, [illegible] from Covelong, arrived [illegible]

The Windsor Ca[illegible] Captain [illegible], is receiving Cargo for [illegible] and is expected to sail about the 20[illegible] September.

Names of Passe[illegible] proceeding [illegible] Ship Mellish expect[illegible] sail to-morrow.

Captain Gray, Ca[illegible] Fullerton, Co[illegible] Lieut. Isackson, Lie[illegible] Carter.

We have tho plea[illegible] arrived of the Ship [illegible] blow, from London [illegible] of the Clyde, Captain [illegible] The 31st of March. St. Jago, and the [illegible] Joanna.

Passengers by the [illegible] Mrs. Ardagh, Mrs. H[illegible] Miss Leighton, Miss [illegible] Cathcart; Colonel Nat[illegible] Captain Ardagh, do.; [illegible] Asst. Surgeon; Mr. R. [illegible] Summers; Captain Garr[illegible]

Messrs. R. Cox, Geo. Davison, F. L. Nicolay, Henry Neale, Henry Smith, and George Neale, Cadets—For Calcutta—Mrs. Chesney, Mrs. Penrose; Miss Twentyman; Lieut. Chesney; Lieut. Penrose: Messrs. Twentyman, Burt, Richardson, Free Merchants; Messrs. J. T. Boileau, James Chesney, and Samuel Stapleton, Cadets.

By the Clyde.—Mrs. O'Brian: Captain P. L. Price, Lieut. S. Walker, Lieut. G. O'Brian; Messrs. B. Bell, E. Amnytage, Jas. Burnett, R. Smith, F. Daniel, Wm. Glen, Jas. Brigge, H. Taynton, Jas. Farley, P. Wilkie, A. Campbell, Ed. Jessop.

The Ships Boyne and Rochester from Bengal passed through the Downs when the Moira was there.

The Bengal Merchant may be hourly looked for, having passed St. Jago before the Moira arrived there.

His Majesty was expected to the Continent during the Summer.

Sir John Newport had made his promised Motion for an enquiry into the state of Ireland: and Lord John Russell his for a Reform in Parliament. The former was negatived without a division—but the House divided on the latter Question, when the numbers were.

Ayes	269
Noes	164
Majority	105

[*Govt. Gaz. Aug. 22d.*

To the Editor of the Madras Gazette.

SIR,

I take the earliest opportunity of sending for publication a few particulars relating to the loss of the Fame, Captain Clark, which took place in Table Bay on the 14th of June last. The following is the notice of the melancholy occurrence which appeared in the Cape Gazette of the 22d of June.

"In beating out, with the wind northerly, "and a heavy sea rolling in shore, she missed "stays, and notwithstanding every exertion "(by anchoring, &c.) to keep her off, drove "on the most rockey part of sea-pont and "became a total wreck. Providentially be[illegible] cut asunder, the Passengers and [illegible] (with the exception of Mr. Coffin, [illegible] Barkes, and Mas[illegible] Mr. [illegible], and four Lascars and Seamen) "were brought [illegible] Boats from Table "Bay at the [illegible] peril of their lives and "of those who went so courageously to their "rescue to such a distance at midnight"

It was understood that the immediate cause of the accident was the failure of a light breeze from the land which the Captain of the Fame had thought sufficient to carry her out of the bight in which she had anchored, but this proving only momentary, she drifted on the rocks with such violence as to fill immediately, and the poop only remained as a last and insecure resort. On this the Passengers and Crew were left for nearly four hours, in unceasing terror of being included in the destruction of each wave that swept over the vessel. It is due to the merit of Captain Kine of the "Olive Bra[illegible] who [illegible] the good fortune to di[illegible] their dangerous si[illegible] also highly in[illegible], by procuring [illegible] his own authority, and [illegible] ces of peculiar difficulty.—As [illegible] parted asunder so rapidly that the [illegible]on of those who were wrecked in her [illegible]e at last awfully perilous, there was no [illegible]o remove any part of the cargo in boats, [illegible] that was afterwards washed on shore [illegible]n totally destroyed by the water.

[illegible]he bodies of the unfortunate sufferers [illegible]covered, but some of them, not till [illegible]ays had elapsed, after the disaster. [illegible]ssengers of the Fame, with the exception of a few who did not meet with an [illegible]e opportunity, proceeded to England [illegible]lipse and Sophia' Free traders.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Your's Obediently,
Augnst 22d. B.

COURIER OFFICE.

[illegible]e publication of our Extra Courier [illegible]sday morning the free trader [illegible]ge the fourth has arrived. She

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by, JOS. FRAN. D[illegible] Church Gate Street.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE [illegible]
Subscribers about to change their Stations, are rquested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETO[illegible] [illegible]ntion to their Orders.
Subscribers at out-stations who require all extra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of p[illegible] [illegible] give orders to that effect

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1822.

(*Continued from the last Page of Paper.*)

left the Downs so far back as the 22d March, but did not lose sight of the Lands End until the 30th April. She touched at the Cape which she left on the 3d ultimo.

PASSENGERS.

Mr. R. Rochford, Mr. Daryall, Mr. and Mrs. Ricketts. Mr. D. Bannerman, and Capt. Patter.

We understand the Moira spoke a free Trader to the Southward of the Equator bound to Bombay, which a few days before had spoken with the Hope bound for this Port. The Hope left Gravesend on the 1st of May.

By the George the IV. we regret to state that we have received accounts of the total loss of the Ship Fame, Captain Clarke from this Port, bound for London. She was wrecked in Table Bay on the Rocks near Green Point. No part of the Cargo was saved, and Mr. Coffin, the Purser, Mrs. Mills and two Children, Miss Banks, Master Mayo and five Invalids were drowned in this calamity. The George the IV. spoke the Britannia to the Westward of the Cape, and took out of her the Reverend Mr. Davis and conveyed him to the Cape—the rest of the Passengers had gone on to England.

Private letters from the Cape, give the pleasing information that Colonel Hodgson all the Indians at the Cape are in excellent health and very anxious to return to their Asiatic homes. They are all heartily tired of Africa.

[*Mad. Cour. August 23d.*

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Col. Dunkin, 34th Regt; Mr. C. E. Oakes, Civil Service; Lieut, W. Lynch, 2d Bat. 24th N. I.; Lieut. Campbell, 4th N. I.; Lieut. St. John, 2d Bat. 16th N. I.; Assistant Surgeon G. Macdonell, 2d Bat. 5th N. I.; Mr. Thos. King, Merchant.

DEPARTURES.—Capt. G. Lascelles, 34th Regiment; Capt. G. Trewman, Qr. Mr. Brig. M. D.; Lieut. R. B. Preston, 2d Bat. 1st N. I.; Lieut., C. Farran, 2d Bat. 6th N.; Lieut. G. Fryer, 16th N. I.

Ceylon Intelligence.

AUGUST 3, 1822.

Head Quarters: Colombo, 29th July 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Major General James Campbell, C. B. appointed to the Staff of the Army serving in Ceylon, having arrived at Trincomale; his Orders will be obeyed accordingly as Second-in-Command of this Army.

[CEY. GOVT. GAZ.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.

Remittable,	17	8	*a*	17	12
Non-Remittable,	10	0	*a*	10	4

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	6 per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange	5
Interest on Loans on Deposit	5
Half yearly dividend in 1st instant	7 5 7

BANK SHARES—Premium 35 *a* 37 per Cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
s d s d		s d s d
2 1 *a* 2 2	On London 6 Months' sight. per Sicca Rupee	2 2 *a* 2 2½
	Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees	92
	Madras ditto, 96 *a* 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.	
	Bills on Court of Directors, 12 Months' sight, 14 *a* 15 per Cent.	
	Ditto ditto, 18 ditto, 13 0 *a* 14 8 per Cent.	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, Sa. Rs. 205 0 *a* 206 0				per	100
Dubloons,	30	8	*a* 31	8	each
Joes, or Pezas,	17	8	*a* 17	12	,,
Dutch Ducats,	4	4	*a* 4	12	,,
Louis D'ors,	8	4	*a* 8	8	,,
Silver 5 Franc pieces,	190	4	*a* 190	8	per 100
Star Pagodas,	3	6½	*a* 3	7	6 each
Sovereigns,	9	8	*a* 10	0	
Bank of England Notes,	9	8	*a* 10	0	

THE POPULATION OF CALCUTTA.

The population of Calcutta, the capital of the British Empire in India, and the seat of the Supreme Authority, has long been an object of curiosity, and till lately, has never we believe been accurately ascertained. In the year 1800, according to the reports of the Police Committee, furnished to the Governor General, the population of the Town, exclusive of the Suburbs, was estimated at 5,00,000, and according to another calculation in 1814. at 7,00,000. The former return was given on the authority of the Magistrates of Calcutta, but the data on which it was founded cannot now be ascertained; the latter computation was adopted probably on a consideration of the above estimates, taken in connection with a supposed increase in the wealth and prosperity of the Town.

The recent employment however of 4 Assessors to revise the whole of the rates assessed upon the Houses, Buildings and Premises of Calcutta, seemed to the Magistrates to present a favorable opportunity of obtaining an accurate Census of the population, which one of the Gentlemen of the Committee undertook to prepare, from authentic Statements furnished by the Assessors, the result of which we have now the Pleasure to submit to the readers of JOHN BULL.

The following are the returns given for the four Divisions of Calcutta.

Total Christians	13,138
Mohummedans,	48,162
Hindoos	1,18,203
Chinese,	414
Total	1,79,917

The great difference between this total amount, and former estimates is very striking, and a general opinion prevailed that the population could not but exceed the total returned by Assessors. But it has been ascertained that the extent of Calcutta from the Mahratta Ditch, at the Northern extremity, to the circular Road at the Southern Circuit of Chowringee, is not more than 4½ miles, and that its average breadth is only one mile and a half. The lower or Southern Division of the Town, which comprises CHOWRINGEE, is but thinly peopled; the houses of Europeans widely scattered, & KOLINGAH, which is a part of it, is chiefly occupied by Natives. The Division between DHURUMTOLLAH and BOW BAZAR, has a denser population; it comprises the most thickly inhabited European part of Calcutta, as well as a great number of Country-born Christians, who reside in the Town with their families. The North Division between the BOW BAZAR and MUCHOOA BAZAR, comprises perhaps the most dense part of the population of Calcutta. The upper Division to the North of MUCHOOA BAZAR, is comparatively speaking but thinly covered with habitations, presenting towards the North and East, extensive Gardens, large Tanks, and ruinous habitations. It is not improbable therefore that the large estimates made of the population of Calcutta at former periods, may be owing to the crowds of Artisans, Labourers, Servants and Sircars, and to the numerous strangers of every Country which constantly meet the eye in every part of the Town. Indeed the numbers entering the Town daily from the suburbs and opposite side of the river, are estimated by the Magistrates at 100,000. This was done by stationing sircars and peons at all the principal outlets of the Town. The peons counted the passengers by flinging to the sircars a cowrie for every hundred passengers, noting separately the Carriages and Hackeries: and the average of different returns gave an influx of about 100,000 individuals, beside Carriages and Horses. Upon the whole then it appears to be the opinion of the Magistrates of Calcutta, from all the returns laid before them, that by taking the resident population at about 200,000 and number entering the Town daily at 100,000, we shall have a statement of population probably not much wide of the truth. We hope the very valuable Paper from which we have taken the above Memorandum, will be printed for the information of the public.

It has been ascertained in the course of the enquiries which led to the results above given, that the number of respectable and wealthy native house-holders is not increasing in Calcutta; on the contrary, that they have been decreasing. In the visits which the Magistrates are constantly making to the various parts of the Town, they do not observe the same rapid progress of building in the native, as in the European quarter, whilst they are perpetually struck with the appearance of ruinous and decayed premises, either vacant or occupied by the remnants of wealthy families.* We may naturally ask, what has led to this? It has been conjectured that the Mercantile adventurers of Calcutta, had retired to spend their wealth in other quarters, and that the old and indigent inhabitants of the place had not been able to preserve their former station in the increased prosperity of the place, but we very much fear that this is not the cause assigned by the Natives themselves. See all the Villages they say, beyond the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and there enquire of the inhabitants the effect of English and Mofussil Law. We should enquire of the natives. JOHN BULL.

RECENT DUEL.

AUTHENTIC STATEMENT SIGNED BY THE SECONDS.

The following is a Narrative of what took place in a Duel between Mr. Jameson and Mr. Buckingham, accompanied by the Papers which passed between the parties named in them:—

(No. I.) *Calcutta, August* 4, 1822.

Mr Gordon, on the part of Mr. Jameson, having [illegible] that with regard to what has already passed in the Calcutta Journal, on the subject of Mr. Jameson's several appointments, he (Mr. Jameson) having applied for the protection of Government, who declined taking any measures on the question, does not consider himself entitled to seek personal satisfaction, as it would be unfair to have recourse to two modes of redress for the same injury.

Tho' Mr. Buckingham avows as a principle by which he is ready to abide, that neither the private and personal character of Mr. Jameson or any other Individual is a fit subject for animadversion in a public Paper; yet, in the opinion of Mr. Jameson and his Friends, the late remarks on Mr. Jameson's plurarity of appointments (which Mr Buckingham conceives to have been purely of a public nature,) contained so much of a private and personal description, as to justify his demanding therefore a pledge from Mr. Buckingham that he will not in future make Mr. Jameson's name or public duties in any way, directly or indirectly, a subject of comment, allusion, or discussion, since they are not agreed as to what is of a public and what of a private nature; and Mr. Jameson states through Mr. Gordon, that if Mr. Buckingham will not give such a pledge, he must demand his meeting him in a Duel.

Mr. Buckingham declines giving such a pledge in favor of any public Individual, as he considers it to be a virtual abandonment of the Liberty of the Press, and an immunity that no man in a public station has a right to ask. For the same reason, having distinctly disavowed all allusion to Mr. Jameson's private character, he refuses to make his public conduct a matter of personal quarrel, and declines meeting him *on that ground* in a Duel.

Immediately after the delivery of the above, Mr. Buckingham proceeded in search of a Friend, to whom he might confide the future conduct of this affair, and having requested Major Swiney's assistance for that purpose, Major S. waited on Mr. Gordon, and after having repeated Mr. Buckingham's disavowel of all allusion to Mr. Jameson's private character, left the following Paper with Mr. Gordon, and agreed to wait till the next morning for further communication:—

(No. II.) *Allipore, August* 4, 1822

Major Swiney, at the request of Mr. Buckingham, waits on Mr. Gordon, to state that the written Paper (No. 1. given by Mr. Buckingham to Mr. Gordon, being intended to express his unwillingness to make his public conduct a ground of private quarrel, and his objection to meet Mr. Jameson *on that ground only*, Mr. Buckingham wishes to follow it up immediately by a private communication through his Friend, stating his perfect readiness to wave the objection urged by Mr. Gordon on Mr. Jameson's account, as to Mr. Jameson's unwillingness to seek redress by two modes for the same injury; and to meet him (Mr. Jameson) when and where he thinks proper, if Mr. Jameson is still dissatisfied with Mr. Buckingham's disavowal of all allusion to his private character, and conceives himself entitled to satisfaction from Mr. Buckingham as an individual in his private capacity.

On Monday morning accordingly Mr Gordon waited on Major Swiney, and it appearing, after considerable discussion, that he could not accept the acknowledgment tendered by Mr. Buckingham, the conference was terminated by their drawing up the following Paper.

(No. III.) *Fort William August* 5, 1822.

Major Swiney having stated to Mr. Gordon that his Friend Mr. Buckingham is ready to wave the objection urged by Mr. Jameson, against Mr. Jameson's pursuing two modes of redress at the same time, and that he [illegible] not make any other apology to Mr. Jameson then by distinctly repeating the declaration, already published in the Paper which originated this Correspondence, disavowing any intention to injure the private and personal character of Mr. Jameson in the remarks which appeared in the JOURNAL of the 30 ultimo. Mr. Gordon on the part of Mr. Jameson states that his Friend cannot accept such disavowal as a sufficient apology, & that therefore the difference must be terminated in a personal meeting to take place at Ballygunge to-morrow morning the 6th instant, as soon after day-light as possible.

In the course of the morning, however circumstances which it is unnecessary to record, having rendered it desirable that the meeting should take place as soon as possible, the parties proceeded to the Great Tree, on the Race Course, as four o'clock, and the customary forms having been observed, exchanged two shots with each other at twelve paces distance. After the second round was fired, Major Swiney asked Mr. Gordon, whether Mr Jameson was not now satisfied. Mr. Gordon replied, that as Mr. Buckingham had not tendered to Mr. Jameson that reparation of the injury complained of by Mr. Jameson, which Mr. Gordon conceived due from a man of candour when he found he had done another an injustice, he could not recommend to Mr. Jameson to put an end to the matter, Major Swiney replied that he could not demand of Mr. Buckingham the acknowledgment proposed, because neither he nor Mr. Buckingham was conscious of its being due. The pistols were then again loaded and placed in the hands of the principals for a third fire, when Major Swiney declared aloud that before they proceeded any further, he was desirous of repeating Mr. Buckingham's declaration that he had no intention to injure the private or personal character of Mr. Jameson, adding further that as this was the only acknowledgment that could now be made, and it was in his judgement as a man of honor perfectly sufficient, he considered himself and friend exonerated from all blame for what might occur from refussng to terminate the affair. On this Mr. Gordon retired with Major Swiney, and stated to him that after what he had just said, as to the responsibility for further proceedings, and his declaration that he conceived his Friend had already done all that could in justice by required of him as a man of honor, he felt that he had no course left but to intimate to Mr. Jameson the propriety of foregoing any further demand of satisfaction Mr. Gordon accordingly notified this conclusion to Mr. Jameson, and both the prin-

---

* The number of premises in Calcutta, to be considered as containing any population amount, in all to 37,519, of which 5,430, are upperroomed houses, 8,800 lower roomed houses! 15,792, Tiled huts, and 97,197 straw huts.

cipals having then expressed themselves satisfied with this decision, the parties retired.

(Signed) G. SWINEY.
Calcutta, Augnst 6 1822 G. J. GORDON.

Cal. Jour. Aug. 7

Calcutta.—Major General Reynell embarked yesterday about noon, under the salute due to his rank, from the Ramparts of Fort William, attended by his Staff—to proceed to Meerut by water, and assume the command of the Division of the Army stationed in that quarter.

Benares, July 30, 1822.—We have little news here further than the Rains have regularly set in, and that too very severely: the weather is very cool and pleasant. Thermometer generally about 81° or 82°. The Artillery Detachment was relieved a few days back, and we are all anxious for the Infantry Relief coming out, to know whether we move or not.

MILITARY DISCUSSIONS.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR.

Although the very clear note you annexed to the letter of Ægis, may appear to render farther remarks unnecessary, still I shall venture to say a few words on the subject. When a man enters the Army, he yields the greatest protion of his civil liberty, and receives in return the benefits of military emolument and promotion. According to the strict code, by which he is then bound, neither as Officer nor Soldier, is he premitted to comment on the conduct of his superior Officers, or on the regulations of the Corps or Army, to which he is attached. He may, if he feels himself aggrieved, make a complaint in the regular manner; but he cannot with safety, either by question or argument, draw attention to such matters, though the medium of the public prints. On the contrary, it is the undoubted right of every Englishman, in a civil capacity, so long as a Free Press exists, to make whatever observations he pleases, on the proceedings of Government, and the conduct of Public Officers. The pomp and circumstance of glorious war, vanish before the privilege of a simple citizen; proud in the independence of freedom, he may stand erect, and, in the humblest habiliments, look with contempt on the gaudy robes of power. It is true that the law of Libel is imperfectly defined, and that it may be made the instrument of oppression or persecution; but if the cause is good, there is a certain protection against both, and that is, the decision of an English Jury. But this is not the case with a military man, for he will be tried by the Martial Code and before a Tribunal composed of Officers:—or perhaps dismissed the Service altogether, without either trial or inquiry. Ægis should reflect before he subjects himself to such disagreeable consequences, and consider whether his public address would be likely to produce a result, that would counterbalance these possible evils. It is certainly within the province of an Officer, to express opinions on speculative points, but not on positive Orders, nor on the conduct of Commanders. Captain Parlby's Publication, as a literary work, is open to every comment; and perhaps it would be very proper that it should be submitted to a strict critical review. But unfortunately, even if the Regulations are violated in that work, the fact would not be admitted in extenuation of an offence committed by another person. A Civilian may certainly, both write upon, and inquire into the general arrangments of the Army, external and internal; point out defects; and propose remedies: and if he keep within the law, I suppose he will not be subjected to any extraordinary exercise of power. CIVIS.

[*Cal. Jour. Auguzt* 8.

POPULATION OF CALCUTTA.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

JOHN BULL is not only interrogatory in himself, but the cause of interrogation in other men. Instead of accounting for the decrease in the number of wealthy Native Inhabitants of Calcutta, he says "We should enquire of the Natives," and when we address ourslves to the Natives he puts this answer into their months: "See all the villages beyond the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and there enquire of the inhabitants the effect of English and Mofussil Law." Can any thing be more luminous and satisfactory? John Bull says, ask the Natives; the natives, say, ask the inhabitants; and sum up all in one comprehensive quostion, What is the effect of English and Mofussil Law?

LACHAR.

[*Cal. Jour. Aug.* 9.

English Extracts.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

MARCH 24, 1822.

Bank of England.—On Thursday a half-yearly Court of Proprietors was held at the Bank of England, for the purpose of considering a dividend. The proceedings of the Court possessed a considerable degree of interest. They first serve to correct an error which was very widely diffused, and almost passed current—namely, that the Bank had greatly contracted its issues on the resumption of cash payments, and that the country was from hence sustaining a part of its present inconvenience. The fact is directly the reverse of what is here imagined; for the issues of the Bank (and it is proper that the public should know this important fact) have been larger in the year just terminated by nearly 4,000,000l. than they were the year before; and for the year ending in March, 1821, they were larger by 3,500,000l. than for the year before that; gold and paper being now indiscriminately mingled in the circulation, and each convertible at pleasure. The Governor made the declaration as to the quantity of the issues, in order to correct an error, adopted by Mr. Alderman Heygate. The Alderman fancied, and stated his opinion with confidence; that the Bank's claiming 10,000,000l. of its debt from Government had actually called in so much of the circulating medium, and thus occasioned the difficulties which the country felt. This error of the Alderman's was cleared up by the statement of the Governor.—A dividend of 5 per cent was declared. Nothing was determined on, respecting the proposed measure of discounting at four instead of five per cent. In the course of the proceedings the Governor said, that since the Bank had issued specie there had been only nine prosecutions instituted for forgeries on the Bank of England in town, and five in the country.

Trade.—The Glasgow Courier says,—"We learn, from authentic sources of information, that the trade in the manufacturing districts in England is unprecedently brisk. All hands are more busily employed than usual. The quantity of goods which are brought forward exceed any thing ever before known; and the moment they are manufactured & produced in the market, they are bought up and carried off for home and foreign markets. In this city, also, we learn, that the export trade is great. We are informed by Export Officers, that they have not been so busily and urgently employed for several years, as during the last three weeks. The river at the Bronuelaw is unusually crowded with shipping, busily employed loading and unloading. Many of these are vessels of consiederable burthen from foreign countries; and such as, twenty years ago, the citizens of Glasgow could not possibly have dreamed would have been seen at the port of this city."

It is stated that the return of the Revenue, up to Saturday night the 16th inst., exhibits as increase of near 450,000l. over the corresponding period of last year.

MARCH 11TH, 1122.

THE LATE DR. CLARKE.

[The death of this lamented Gentleman has already appeared in "The Weekly Messenger.,"]

[*From The Cambridge Chronicle.*]

Early on Saturday morning, the 9th instant died at Sir W. Rush's house, in Pall-mall, after a severe & painful illness, the Rev. E D. Clarke, LL.D. Professor of Mineralogy, & Librarian of this University, formerly fellow of Jesus College, and Rector of Harlton in this county, and of Great Yeldham, in Essex. We should fail indeed in our respect for the general sympathy which the loss of Dr. Clarke has excited, were we to content ourselves with the bare notice of his death. In the following paragraph it is not intended to draw the character of the late Professor & to delineate his varied excellencies—they will hereafter be traced by the biographer; but the hasty sketch which has been conveyed to us by one of his numereus friends will, we trust, prove not unacceptable. Perhaps no person ever possessed in a more eminent degree than Dr. Clarke the delightful faculty of winning the hearts and rivetting the affections of those into whose society he entered. From the first moment his conversation excited an interest that never abated. Those who knew him once felt that they must love him always. The kindness of his manner, the anxiety he expressed for the welfare of others, his eagerness to make them feel happy and pleased with themselves, when united to the charms of his language, were irresistible. Such was Dr. Clarke in private life; within the circle of his more immediate friends, in the midst of his family—there he might be seen as the indulgent parent, the affectionate husband the warm, zealous, and sincere friend. Of his public life the present moment will only admit of an outline. Soon after taking his degree, Dr. Clarke accompanied the present Lord Berwick abroad, and remained for some time in Italy. The classic scenes he there met with, and his own inquisitive genius, stimulated him to enter into a wider field of research; and shortly after his return to England, he embarked on those travels which have rendered his name so celebrated throughout Europe; indeed, we may add, in every quarter of the civilized world. To enter into any description of them is needless—they are before the public. They have been, and will continue to be, the delight and the solace of those who have been unable to visit other countries; and they have excited the dormant spirit of curiosity in many a resident of this University, who has followed eagerly the steps of Dr. Clarke, and has invariably borne testimony to the accuracy and fidelity of his narrative. Dr. Clarke has somewhere mentioned all the excellencies which must unite to form a perfect traveller—he must have the pencil of Norden, the pen of Volney, the learning of Pococke, the perseverance of Bruce, the enthusiasm of Savary. Of all these Dr. Clarke united in his own person by far the greater share. No difficulties in his progress were ever allowed to be insuperable; and upon all occasious he imparted to others a portion of his own enthusiasm. It was upon the return from this extensive tour, during which he had visited nearly the whole of Europe, and parts of Asia and Africa, that Dr. Clarke presented to the University those memorials of his travels which now decorate the vestibule of the library; and as some return for the splendour which his name reflected upon the University, he was complimented in full Senate with the degree of LL.D. From that moment the residence of the traveller was confined to Cambridge, and he shortly after commenced those public lectures which, if possible, have made his name more known and honoured, both in this and in foreign countries, than even his long and interesting travels. Natural history was his earliest and most favourite study; and that peculiar branch of it which refers to the mineral kingdom, soon engrossed the whole of his attention. In the delivery of his celebrated lectures, Clarke was without a rival—his eloquence was inferior to none (in native eloquence, perhaps, few have ever equalled him in this country); his knowledge of his subject was extensive; his elucidation clear and simple; and in the illustrations, which were practically afforded by the various and beautiful specimens of his minerals, he was peculiarly happy. Most of those specimens he had himself collected, and they seldom failed to give rise to the most pleasing associations by their individual locality.

We may justly apply to him in the delivery of his lectures what is engraven on the monument of Goldsmith, *Nihil quod tetigit, non ornavit.*" Of the higher qualities of his mind, of his force and energy as a christian preacher, of the sublimity and excellence of his discourses, we might tell in any other place than Cambridge; but here all mention of them is unnecessary, his crowded congregations are testimony sufficient. Of the estimation in which Dr. Clarke was held by foreigners we may in the same manner refer our readers to the various honorery societies in which his name stands enrolled; we may safely say, that to no one person has the University of Cambridge been more indebted for celebrity abroad during the last twenty years, than to her late Librarian, Doctor Clarke. He has fallen a victim indeed to his generous ardour in the pursuit of science—he looked only to the fame of the University; and [illegible] to exalt her reputation [illegible] splendid collection of minerals which adorned the late Professor's lecture-room.

The remains of Dr. Clarke were interred in the chapel of Jesus College, Cambridge. The funeral was attended by his relatives, some of the heads of houses, the greater part of the Professors, and most of his friends resident in the University; all the members of Jesus College (the College to which he belonged) likewise followed. The service was read in the most impressive manner by the Rev. Dr. French, Master of Jesus College, and Vice-Chancellor of the University; and the effect produced was such as might have been expected on so melancholy an occasion.—A Committee of Graduates has been formed for collecting subscriptions for procuring a bust by Chantrey of Dr. Clarke, to be placed in some conspicuous part of the University.

THE COURIER.

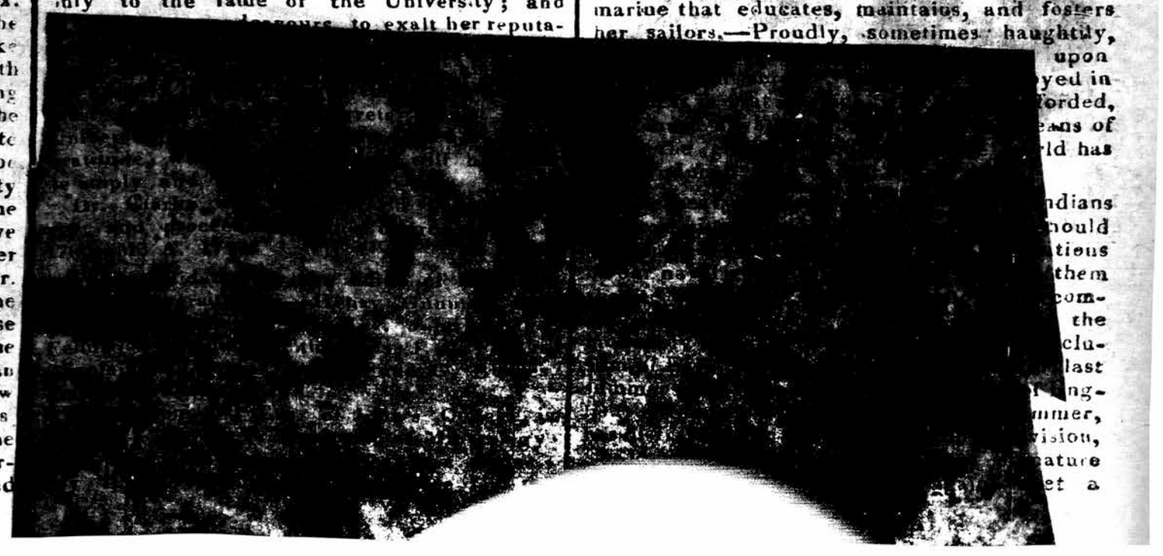
APRIL 24TH.

A Petition from the House of Assembly of Jamaica was a few days ago presented to the King, complaining of the distresses of West Indian Proprietors. The subjects stated in that Petition deeply affect the very foundations of the British Empire.

The West Indians complain that notwithstanding the depressed state of the markets, the importation of East India Sugars is permitted, in consequence of which, the ordinary surplus on hand beyond British consumption is trebled, thus greatly lowering the price at home, and still more in other parts of Europe. They say, the compact with them is a monopoly of the British market, in return for the monopoly of the West India market, which Britain enforces, West Indians being obliged to purchase all merchandize from Britain, and to employ only British shipping. The consequence of this is, the rearing and employing of many thousands of British born sailors, the consumption of large quantities of British manufactures, and the payment into the British Exchequer of three millions and a half of taxes on sugar only. Justice, as well as policy, therefore, require that East India Sugars should be wholly prohibited. The subject is one of small comparative importance to the East India Company; but to the West Indians, it is vital.

Their next complaint is against the continuance of the Slave Trade by foreign powers, the consequent cheap cultivatation of sugars in foreign colonies, and the underselling of the British West Indians in foreign markets. The West Indians therefore pray for a vigorous and effectual suppression of the Slave Trade, a prayer in which all Britain joins them, and with which we hope the British Government will yet be more able than it has hitherto been, to comply.

But the most important complaint is against the restrictive system of intercourse between the West Indies and the United States, the object of which is to enforce the employment of British shipping, to the exclusion of those of the United States. Those States have persevered in counteracting our restrictive system (to the injury of their markets), that they may extort from us an employment and maintenance for their sailors, to the exclusion of English seamen; while, possessed of the Floridas, they boast that they will, in the next war, annihilate our West Indian commerce, and force our Islands to throw themselves under their protection. To our regret, the President of the Board of Trade has proposed to Parliament to yield up to the United States this great nursery for our sailors, and thus to sap the very foundations of our naval greatness. It is not constitution, or laws; wealth or soldiers, that make England what she is:—it is her sailors! Without them, she would long since have been a province of France. It is her sailors that make England what she is—and it is her commercial marine that educates, maintains, and fosters her sailors.—Proudly, sometimes haughtily, upon [illegible] yed in [illegible] forded, [illegible] eans of [illegible] ld has [illegible] ndians [illegible] hould [illegible] tions [illegible] them [illegible] com- [illegible] the [illegible] clu- [illegible] last [illegible] ng- [illegible] mmer, [illegible] vision, [illegible] nature [illegible] et a



present struggle be made, in the confidence of better times; but let not a shock be given to the foundations of our national greatness.

Reference is made to the harmless consequences of having permitted the Americans to trade to our East Indian possessions. But that was done during a war, in the course of which England coerced all nations, and dictated on the seas. Peace brings with it a different state of things. The time may not be far distant when we may bitterly repent having allowed the Americans to engross so much of the carrying trade to India, thus displacing many thousands of British born subjects, and enabling thousands of American sailors to be created and maintained in their stead. If the United States persecute our West Indians, it may be wise to exclude them from our East Indian trade, that they may feel they have something to lose in a commercial contest with us. Of all the parts of the British Empire, the East Indies are at present the most flourishing, and can best sustain the inconveniences which the exclusion of sugar from the English market, and of American shipping from East India ports, would occasion.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

No. LII. MARCH 1822.

ART. V.—*Travels in Palestine, through the Countries of Bashan and Gilead, east of the River Jordan: including a Visit to the Cities of Geraza and Gamala, in the Decapolis.* By J. S. Buckingham, Member of the Asiatic Society, Calcutta; and of the Literary Societies of Madras and Bombay, London. 4to. pp. 550. 1821.

It is a distinction reserved, we believe, for the work before us, to display a blunder of the first magnitude upon its title-page. The names of *two* ancient cities only (*Geraza* and *Gamala*) are there set forth in capitals; & of these two, the one is certainly wrong, and the other doubtful. We must, therefore, commence our strictures with assuring—'*the Member of the Asiatic Society at Calcutta, and of the Literary Societies at Madras and Bombay,*' that he, decidedly, was never at *Gamala*, and very possibly not at *Geraza*, in the whole course of his journey. Such an outset is not encouraging; but let us nevertheless follow our traveller to his preface, where he presents us with some choice flowers of rhetoric:—we cull the first that comes to hand:—

'Alexandria at length, *received me into her port:* and *the Pharos*, the catacombs, Cleopatra's obelisk, and Pompey's pillar, were all objects of youthful veneration, which I now *beheld with correspondent pleasure.* I ascended the Nile with the *Odyssey* and Telemaque in either hand; and Homer and Fenelon never interested me more than upon the banks of this sacred stream.

'The proud capital of the Khalifs, "Misr, the mother of the world," "Kahira, the victorious," placed me amid the scenes of oriental story, the venerable pyramids carried me back to the obscurity *of ages which are immemorial. The ruins of Heliopolis* inspired the recollection of Pythagoras, and the Grecian sages who had studied in its colleges; and the *hall of Joseph brought before my view the history of Abraham and his posterity, of Moses and Pharaoh, and of all the subsequent events that befel the race of Israel.*'—p. viii.

Almost every one, without visiting Alexandria, knows, what Mr. Buckingham, who has been there, it seems, is ignorant of, that the ancient *Pharos* does not exist, and that its vestiges are to be found only at the bottom of the sea! The Odyssey and Telemaque, it will be admitted, were very singular guide-books upon the Nile, and we can hardly imagine what confusion of ideas could recommend them as appropriate companions for such a voyage: they might, however, be sufficient for one whose classical perceptions were so acute, as to enable him to find *ruins* at Heliopolis, where a single obelisk still erect, and a small spring still flowing, are the only indications, to ordinary travellers, of the site; but when he mistakes the Saracenic hall, built and named after one of the Mahommedan governors of Egypt, not 800 years ago, in the heart of a city that is itself but little older, for a work of the Patriarch Joseph, and the children of Israel, we must in conscience absolve his guides, incompetent as they are and give the whole credit to himself.—The ingenious personage who confounded Alexander the Great with Alexander the coppersmith, was but a feeble type of our author.

The main object of the preface, he himself informs us, is to give us some measure and standard of his qualifications as a traveller and writer! Upon these, he enlarges with an amiable complacency, as conceiving himself one destined, and even in a manner 'compelled,' under the penalty of 'reproach,' 'to add to *the common fund of human knowledge,*'—and 'one to whom the Periplus of the Erythrean sea offered a fine field for commentary and correction.' We admit, however, that the preface affords a fair sample of the work, which, like that, is made up of *very large phrases, very small facts*, with a copious admixture of extracts from some authors which are in every body's hands, and of the hard names of some others which, we are very sure, were never in Mr. Buckingham's; insomuch that we were constantly reminded of that first of 'cosmogonists,' the celebrated Mr. Jenkinson, and looked forward with anxious expectation for the names of *Sanchoniathon and Berosus.* These, however, do not appear: but that of Quaresimus (which is found in the second paragraph) frequently occurs in his erudite references, although there is internal evidence that he has not read this author, in a gross mistake which he could not have committed had he ever consulted him—a mistake into which it is hard to conceive how any person could fall, who has actually visited the Holy Land. At Ramlah, or Ramah,* in his way from Jaffa to Jerusalem, he enters into a long disquisition to prove this to be the birth-place and burial-place of the Prophet Samuel. Now, so far as the site of any place in scripture geography is identified, the Ramah of Samuel is, and has always been perfectly well known. It lies almost as wide from this place as Jerusalem itself does, being on the left hand of the road from the holy city into Samaria, and standing so conspicuously on an eminence, that any one of the monks ('ignorant' as he represents them to be) could have pointed it out from the convent at Jerusalem. The prophet's tomb is there shown in a mosque, and held in veneration by both Christians and Mahommedans. All this he might have found in Quaresimus: he might have found it, too, at some length in Pococke, whose name he frequently introduces without the slightest acquaintance with his work, unless perhaps with his margin and his index; and the reason that these have been of no avail to him in the present instance, is that the place in question is not now called Ramah, but simply Samuele. An error *in name* is fatal to one who relies on an index, but not to one who peruses an author.

Mr. Buckingham does not appear to be very scrupulous in examining the sense of his extracts, since we frequently find him setting down a passage in his note that makes directly against some sagacious conclusion in his text, as p. 335, where anxious to identify a village called Boorza, with the Bosor of the Maccabees, he subjoins a Latin sentence, in which *Bosor* is termed a *city of the Moabites*, whereas he has just told us that he was now in the land of *Bashan.* At p. 323. he and his own witness are at issue upon a point of a similar nature: thus he either convicts his authorities of error, or himself, and we shall hardly be disposed to balance long between them. In order to establish that Emmaus was near to Gamala, he brings forward (p. 434.) a passage from Josephus, which neither says nor implies any such thing; and we can venture to assure him that Vespasian, in passing from one to the other, must have marched round nearly one half of the lake of Tiberias, (the two places lying on opposite sides of it,) and that the hot springs, in favour of which this notable extract is introduced, have no more relation to Emmaus, than the city, at whose feet they lie, has to Gamala. The complicated ignorance and absurdity of the following illustration will not easily be matched. Good *wine* from Libanus was, it seems set before him *at Nazareth.* This simple fact provokes the following gratuitous information:—

'It seems to have been peculiar to the NAZARITES to suffer their hair to grow long, and to abstain from the use of *wine*, on making a sacred vow: and the story of Delilah, and Samson, who *was a* NAZARITE, *is familiar to all.*

Nazarite, this critical inquirer takes for granted must mean a native of Nazareth! but there is yet no danger of his reader being deceived, since he makes, as usual, his appeal to a testimony that contradicts him: for *all* to whom the story of Samson *is familiar*, well know that he was of Zorah, and had no connection whatever with Nazareth; and that consequently a Nazarite is not a Nazarean. This mode of producing evidence against himself really spares us so much trouble, that we cannot feel too grateful for it.

His field of compilation is not, however, confined to the writers of antiquity—'as the storm drives at any door he knocks.' Nearly six pages (367—373.) are allotted to a paper 'by an anonymous author in the Gentleman's Magazine;' and we know not whether we owe it to the ignorance of '*Mr. Urban's ingenious correspondent*, or to his own or to both, that he writes '*Arena*, for *Podium*, in his details of a theatre; and *Piræum* more than once for the *Piræus of Athens.*

We shall not be accused of bestowing an undue share of attention on the examination of the nature of Mr. Buckingham's citations, when we inform the reader that they occupy the full half of the volume. The day, however, is happily gone by when such a mode of book-making could pass upon the world for learning. *Pedantry* is not the name for it, because *that* seems to imply something, at least, of erudition and research; whereas this is that sort of fitting *on* of ready-made extracts from indexes and margins, and gazetteers, and magazines, which is the legitimate resource of provincial guide-books, and tours to Lakes and Watering-places, where it is easy to gain a few pages by setting out from '*the Druids, and the Ancient Britons, and Boadicea.* This class of literature, it fortunately does not fall within our province to notice; but we can hardly suppress our disgust when we find this beggarly process introduced into the classic and holy regions of the East, and obtruded upon our notice in the pages of a quarto volume.

There is yet a charge of a more serious nature which lies against this work, and which we will simply preface with an extract from the author's introductory observation:—

'At every step of a traveller's progress through Palestine, his indignation is so roused by attempted impositions on his judgment, and sometimes even on his senses, that his warm expression of it, in pouring forth epithets of contempt for such absurdities, may sometimes be conceived to display a contempt for religion itself. *Whenever the reader meets with such passages, he is entreated, in the true spirit of that Christain charity "which is not easily provoked, which thinketh no evil, which heareth all things, believed all things, hopeth all things, crediteth all things," to put the most favourable construction on the passage that it will bear;* AND IF THE BEST OF THESE IS BAD, TO PASS IT BY.

'There are some anecdotes detailed, more particularly those witnessed at Jerusalem, which may be thought also unfit for the public eye, but they are too descriptive of the state of manners there, to be wholly omitted. *If I have given a colouring to these, which is not in conformity with the reigning taste, I request the reader to pass them over in silence also*, and attribute both these defects rather to my *ignorance of the state of public feeling on these subjects, among my own countrymen*, from having mixed much more with foreigners, than to any wish *to shock the prejudices of the one class, or the delicacy of the other.*'—p. xviii.

Decency and piety, then, are conceived by Mr. Buckingham to be mere matters of local fashion and convention; and should the reigning taste not revolt at it, he holds an author fully justified in disregarding both! He does, indeed, (in a wanton profanation of one of the most tender and beautiful passages of Scripture,) obligingly invite us 'to pass over such pages as offered.' As readers, we possibly might; as reviewers, we cannot: and we have found accordingly, as he had led us to expect, a sneering and irreverent tone, in almost every paragraph where matters connected with sacred history are spoken of, and this upon those spots the most calculated to inspire very opposite sentiments in a well-regulated mind. Not unfrequently we detect him covertly aiming a side-blow at the miracles of the gospel.

'This lake (of Tiberias,) *like the Dead Sea*, with which it communicates, is, *for the same reason, never violently agitated for any length of time.* The same *local features*, however, render it occasionally subject to whirlwinds, squalls, and sudden gusts from the hollow of the mountains, which, as in every other similar basin, are of momentary duration, *and the most furious gust is instantly succeeded* BY A CALM.'—p. 468. (*Note*) 'And they launched forth: but as they sailed, Jesus fell asleep, and there came down a storm of wind on the lake, and they were filled with water, and were in jeopardy, and they came to him and awoke him, and said, Master, Master; we perish: and he rebuked the wind, the raging of the sea, AND THERE WAS A CALM.—Luke, chap. viii.'

The drift and intention of this commentary cannot be mistaken, but *the assertion itself is untrue*; since, first of all, there are *not* the same causes of stillness in the waters of this lake as in that of the Dead Sea, whose specific gravity is so much greater that it has been proved by recent experiment, that persons unable to swim elsewhere, will actually float upon their surface; the ridges of mountains, also, that border the Dead Sea, are higher and more continuous, and nearer to the margin; so that there are fewer directions in which the winds can act upon it; while the effects from the snows on Libanus and Antilibanus, which are so near as to be sensibly felt at Tiberias, are too remote to extend to the other. These constitute very broad lines of distinction; and the fact is, that the lake of Tiberias *is as subject as other* lakes to violent and continued agitation, especially by winds blowing from the snowy summits to the northward; and whoever has seen the waves of the Lago di Garda or even of Como, under such circumstances, will not talk slightingly either of the force or duration of a fresh-water tempest.

We have not room to comment upon the traveller's very tender and pathetic parting from his 'tried and well loved' friends at Alexandria, which he terms '*the most painful of all* GUILTLESS *feelings*,' nor upon the thirty-two succeeding pages, which are consumed in a passage by sea, from Egypt to Syria, enlivened, as they are, with the customary ingredient of a storm, and shall therefore pass at once to the middle of the volume, where we first find him attached to Mr. Bankes's expedition. All that precedes, is drawn from Maundrel, Le Bruyn, Dr. Clerke, or the Gazetteer, with the exception of a few embellishments and errors which are the writer's own.

We have early opportunities of remarking a rare degree of architectural and antiquarian sagacity. At Tyre, an aqueduct *upon arches* is ascribed to the time of the *Macedonian conquest!* it is, indeed, modestly termed—

'*Merely a conjecture*, that both the fountain and the aqueduct are the work of the same lofty and magnificent genius, who connected the Island of Tyre, like that of Clazomenæ, in the Gulph of Smyrna, to the Continent, and whose works of grandeur, made subservient to public utility, soften, in some degree, the darker shades of his all conquering character.'

He is still more fortunate in his discovery of, *Canaanitish remains in the ditch at Acre.*' Whether it was the circumstance, *alone*, of their being in the 'ditch,' which led to this conclusion, he has not given us the means of knowing, and has thus left us with a painful misgiving upon our minds, that we may possibly ourselves, have occasionally seen 'Canaanitish remains, without once suspecting it. Our faith however, in his antiquarian references is somewhat shaken by observing how short a time he adheres to them himself. He says (p. 137.) of Cæsarea, 'the fort itself, as it stands, is EVIDENTLY *a work of the Crusaders*,'—two pages afterwards, describing a ruin at El Mukhelid, (Antipatris,) he tells us that it 'showed equally good masonry with that of the FORT OF CÆSAREA, THE STYLE OF WHICH IT RESEMBLED; and then goes on to enlarge upon a tower called 'Aphek,' by Josephus, (misconceiving this to have stood at Antipatris,)* and concludes that 'the portion of the fortified building which still exists here, may be the remains of the identical building.' Thus of two structures, the style of which he himself observed to be similar, he would ascribe the one to the Crusaders, and the other to we know not whom, before the reign of Nero! Whatever objections there may be, however, to his inductions, two grand architectural discoveries in two buildings, which we had conceived to be sufficiently well-known, are enough to establish his reputation. The dome of St. Paul's is said to be of the same form with that of the great mosque at Jerusalem, that is to say, it contracts & curves inwards towards the bottom, a fact of which Sir Christopher Wren was not, we believe, aware: and 'a pair of stone doors (he assures us) are still hanging in the Pantheon at Rome'!†

As he seems to have had no suspicion that the existing walls at Cæsarea do not coincide with those of the Roman city, we are not surprized to find him asserting that the 'forum, theatre, &c.' are not 'distinguishable; whereas, had he strayed but a few paces beyond their circuit, to the southward, (if he knows the form of a Roman theatre at all,) he would very plainly have distinguished one. But we should weary the reader were we enter into the wide field of all that he *did not see*, and *did not* inquire for. Neither have his inquiries (when he did make them) led to very accurate information. He says, (p. 90.) that 'the very ruins which remained of the house of St. Anna (at Sepphoury), had been entirely demolished:' whereas they then were, and probably still are, in precisely the same state as when visited by Dr. Clarke.

Our author would have us believe (p. 213.) that *he understood and spoke Arabic better than Mr. Bankes's interpreter*, who, he himself tells us, had made the pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina, and who, we happen to know, had been resident several years at Cairo, and married to a wife there who spoke Arabic only. So high a degree of proficiency must (one would have supposed) have ensured great accuracy in all that he tells us of the local customs of the country. Did he then, at Caypha, make no inquiries? or did his Arabic scholarship extend no farther than a few stammering names, for the mere necessaries of life? The population of Caypha (he says, p 115.) being made up of Mahommedans, Christians, and Druses, the women of the last-named sect are distinguishable from both the others by a horn worn upon their heads, and from those also of their own persuasion upon Mount Libanus, by the fashion of pointing it backwards instead of forwards. Now, as far as accuracy is of any value, in such trifling details, here are at least three false statements. First, though Druses do frequent the markets, both of Acre and Caypha, they form no part of the population of either, and any women seen there wearing the horn, were most certainly not natives of the place: secondly, this could not serve to distinguish the Druse women from the Christians; since in every village where the two sects are intermixed, (and there are very few on mount Libanus, where they are not,) this form of head-dress obtains equally with those of both religions; and thirdly, in the different districts of Libanus, the horn is worn in every direction in which it is possible to protrude it; to the front, to the back, to the right side, to the left, and in every fanciful variation of obliquity.

Our accomplished traveller (designated, as he tells us he was, by the prior of Nazareth, as '*Milord Inglese richissimo, affabilissimo, ed anche dottissimo*') repays the compliment of the fathers to his learning, by continually harping upon their lamentable ignorance. We must remind him, however, that, ignorant as those monks may be, there are many points upon which it is not probable, and some upon which it is not even possible, that they can be so ill informed as himself. For instance, when he is willing at Jerusalem, to bring before us no very decorous picture of their manners and morals, he introduces us to the cook of the convent, not at all aware that the said *cook* was (and is always) *simply a servant* of the society, and a *layman, wearing the habit:* so that it is just as judicious in him to give us the details of his cook (even supposing them to be true) as a sample of the lives of the friars, as it would be in a foreigner to cite as a picture of an Oxford education, the incidental view of a scout tippling in an alehouse!

Whilst we remark so much ignorance as to the internal economy of the convents where he resided, we give full credit to the penetration manifested, in discovering among its external dependencies, what is delicately termed, (p. 245.) '*the brothel of the Catholic monks*'—an establishment of which, we are assured that travellers who have been often at Jerusalem, and long resident there, had never the good fortune to hear before. On his amour with the Abyssinian lady, 'which was so conducted that, as the fortunate object of her passion himself tells us, (and as we are inclined to believe,) it could not be perceived even by those who were in the same room at the time,' we should have made no comment, had it not given occasion for his speaking in terms of disparagement of poor Nathaniel Pearce, whom he represents as 'a common sailor, who could hardly read.' That Pearce had been a *common sailor* is true; but he was very far from being a *common man*; and not only could he read, and that in French as well as in English, but he wrote a very beautiful hand. He has left behind him journals of all that passed during his long residence in Abyssinia, which, when given to the press, as we trust they will be, by Mr. Salt, to whose care he bequeathed them, will, perhaps, throw more light upon the actual state of that singular country, than any other work that has been written. Gladly would we exchange ten such quartos as this, *got up* by this 'member of so many flourishing literary societies,' for a few pages from this '*common sailor, who could hardly read.*'

The Charge of 'low origin and ignorance' (with however odd a grace it may come from such a quarter) is not restricted to Nathaniel Pearce: two respectable Germans, who seem to have committed no other offence than that of having been assisted by Mr. Bankes, in the very same manner as the writer himself was almost immediately afterwards, are described as 'young men, who were evidently persons of *low origin & confined education, & their manners* WERE DECIDEDLY VULGAR.' Although travelling (he indignantly adds) without any professed object beyond their own pleasure, they were both so poor and destitute, as to SUFFER Mr. Bankes to pay their expenses.' It is to be hoped, that Mr. Buckingham does not intend to upbraid them in this place, with a degree of SUFFERANCE, which he soon found it convenient to imitate; more especially as we have the best assurances, that these young men neither violated the confidence of any employers to whom they were responsible, * nor abused the indulgence of

---

* Ramah is said, by St. Jerome, to be in the tribe of Benjamin, seven miles distant from Jerusalem, near to Gibeah of Saul, and not far from Bethel, all of which circumstances correspond with that place now pointed out, (as well as his interpretation of Ramah in Hebrew, i. e. *high*;) but not one will tally with Ramlah (Arimathea,) which is three or four times farther from Jerusalem, is not in Benjamin, nor near to Bethel, and stands low. The passage is in St. Jerome's Commentary on Hosea.

The meaning of the word Ramlah, Mr. Buckingham's Asiatic scholarship should have taught him, is not '*high*' but *sand.*'

* This Aphek was (from the context of the passage in Josephus) a place quite distinct from Antipatris, and apparently in the road from thence to Lydda. The King of Aphek is enumerated among those whom Joshua smote, (Josh. xii. 88.) and Apheca is spoken of, Joshua xv. 53. as allotted to the tribe of Judah. *Purgŏs* should be rendered here, therefore, (not a tower) but a fortress, or strong hold. It is probably in the same acceptation of the word, tha *Stratōnŏs purgos* was the name of the place, upon whose site Cæsarea was afterwards founded.

† These two curious particulars will be found in pages 205 and 206.

* Mr. Buckingham had undertaken to carry letters, for a mercantile house, to India, over land, by the most direct and expeditious route, and with all attention to economy, the firm agreeing, on their part, to bear his expenses. From the first moment, however, of his setting foot in Asia, we find him acting as if both his time and funds were his own. How he may have since arranged matters with his '*tried and well-loved friends*' at Alexandria, we know not; but this we *do know*, that so soon as his conduct reached their ears, Mr. Barker, the British Consul at Alpepo, was authorized to take from him the dispatches, and to dismiss him; and that he being now already on his way to Bagdad, a Tartar was sent expressly after him for his recall, but died accidentally upon the road! So that it is to the timely death of this Tartar that 'the Asiatic Societies at Calcutta, and the Literary Societies at Madras and Bombay,' are indebted for their distinguished member!

His transactions with Mr. Bankes seem to have been an episode in his plain; we have not only the statement of that gentleman with respect to them, but have seen also the deposition, upon oath, of his servants, (the same who are spoken of in this work,) that Mr. Buckingham bore no part whatever either in the dispositions or the expenses of the journey beyond Jordan, &c.; that he never made a single sketch during this time, nor had materials for doing so, and has, moreover, been heard to lament his inability; that the plan, which is the ground-work of that here given of *Djerash, was made by Mr.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

their benefactor, by procuring tracings from his papers in order to turn them afterwards to account.

On entering upon the journey beyond Jordan, to which we have more than once referred, it may not be amiss to premise, that the term *we*, which, up to this place, must be shared between the writer, his muleteer, and an old man from Tocat, henceforward signifies himself and Mr. Bankes, he having generously allowed that gentleman to become the associate of his labours. We acquit him, however, of deriving any material benefit from such assistance; since whatever he may have drawn from that source, he has made his own by such a felicity of misapprehension, and overlaid with such a cumbrous drapery of fustian and commonplace citation, that we believe it would be very hard for his companion to recognize much of his own, excepting the ground works of what he has given as his plans, which have also undergone their full share of embellishment for effect.

Our travellers, having crossed the Jordan, found themselves, on the fourth day, among the ruins of Jerash, which Mr. Buckingham assumes (upon no other grounds than the resemblance of name) to be those of Geraza; and turning to his geographical dictionary, pours out upon us all that he can find there about that obscure city: this dictionary, unfortunately, did not furnish him with the only passage that gives any colour to the supposition that it really was Geraza.

In the mean time, many concurring circumstances might appear rather to fix Pella at this spot. First, that city being much oftener mentioned in history than Geraza, it seems reasonable to presume that it was more considerable. The geographical position would correspond sufficiently well. Pella was term d' *civitas aquarum*' The fine spring rising in the heart of these splendid ruins (no ordinary appendage in those climates) accords well with such a designation; but, above all, a feature in the remains there, which Mr. Buckingham (inconceivable as it is) has totally overlooked, gives a very strong presumption upon that side. There exist the ruins of seven or eight Christian churches, more or less preserved, some with crosses and legendary inscriptions on them. It was to Pella that the Christains retired, when the holy city was besieged by Titus; and they established themselves there, and called it the New Jerusalem. No such thing is recorded of Geraza; and so great a number of considerable Christian edifices seems to offer additional ground for placing Pella here.

That Pella and Geraza were places distinct from each other, there are abundant passages to prove. We have stated the pretentions of Pella. Upon the side of Geraza, we know but of one passage that makes it at all probable that these are its remains. It is that in which Ammiarus Marcellinus praises the walls of Geraza, coupling them with those of Bostra. It is suprizing that Mr. Buckingham should have miss d this passage, since it might be found *in the index* to Gibbon. To have been coupled at all with Bostra, proves Geraza to have been a place of some consequence. The walls remaining at Jerash are worthy of the commendation bestowed on those of Geraza; & as there are no others at all comparable to them, within that district of the Decapolis, which must certainly have included this city, this may perhaps, strike the balance upon that side, especially as it is doubtful whether Pella was walled. Should this evidence, coupled with the similarity of name, be deemed decisive, we are left in full possession of the surprize which it must occasion to find ruins of an extent and multiplicity almost without parallel, at a place of which history has recorded so little beyond its bare existence.

Let us now see how our traveller acquits himself, in the description of those extraordinary remains. At the outset, (page 343.) in his notices on the triumphal arch, we find him retailing an observation, which it is fair to suppose not his own, as it is very evident that he does not understand it. 'This bore (he says) a striking resemblance to the work seen in the ruined city of Antinoe, in Upper Egypt.' He does not inform us, *by whom* it was seen, or what was the nature of *the work*. This is very guarded, we must allow: but the fact is, that the resemblance which he *heard cited*, was not in the 'work;' it was in that peculiar and florid taste only, of decorating the lower part of the shafts of Corinthian columns with foliage, of which there are a few very large and striking examples at Antinoe, which, if our author had ever walked through those ruins, he must have seen and remembered.

We cannot refrain from noticing, in passing, the audacious imposition attempted upon the reader, in referring him to '*the vignette at the head of the chapter*,' as to a view of this triumphal arch. We have not ascertained from what obsolete work this pretended view is purloined; (it is not among Le Bruyn's, to whom we have traced almost all the others;) but we have only to confront the print with his own description and the ground-plan given, to be satisfied that Mr. Buckingham is *not* in *possession of any* sketch whatever, made on the spot, and of the impossibility of its having any resemblance. Over each of the 'side arcaes for foot passengers,' he says, was 'an open square window,' and that '*as all the columns were broken near their tops*, the *crowning capitals were not seen*;' and he adds, that, the frieze was destroyed.' Upon turning to the vignette, we find two out of four of the 'crowning capitals' (as he terms them) still in their places: there is nothing that the most ignorant could possibly describe as 'an open square window over the side arches;' and the frieze is very entire! The next point to which he comes, he calls a naumachia, because he found that word marked upon the plan from which he traced. The form itself was sufficient to denote it for a stadium, and it was only necessary, upon so hasty a draught as this seems to have been, to note down the peculiarity of its being occasionally floated for aquatic exhibitions: but our unfortunate friend had no notion that a naumachia might, possibly, be exhibited in a circus.* Be this, however, as it may, it is clear that he never looked at it on the spot: since, he says, (358.) 'there are no appearances of seats or benches for the spectators:' whereas, we believe, that there is no other circus known, (excepting, perhaps, one at Laodicea,) where the seats are so well preserved as they are in this. 'Nor (as he confidently assures us) are there any conclusive appearances of there having been any other than these TWO entrances to the city.' We venture, in all humility, to suggest that there are *four*, all principal gates. Again, '*in the centre, or nearly so, of this central space, was a noble* PALACE, *probably the residence of the governor*.' This it is to be in luck! The edifice of which he is speaking, is the great propylæum to the temple on the hill, probably the most entire example of that kind of structure extant. He describes, (359.) '*an aqueduct that crossed the stream upon arches*.' There is not any such thing, nor any necessity for one: what he mistook for it, is a tall bridge, over which passes the great transverse street of the city.

On what he terms 'the most imposing edifice among all the ruins, *for size*, (which it is not,)' we have the following passage:

'The impression which the noble aspect of this building made on us, as *we* beheld it from every quarter of the city, was such, that WE BOTH constantly called it the temple of "Jupiter," in *our* conversation and in *our* notes. This was done without *our* ever suggesting the propriety of the title to each other, without *our* having sought for any reason to justify its adoption, or at all arguing the claim in our minds.' (362.)

All this may be very true, so far as respects Mr. Buckingham, who appears to have echoed what he heard, without knowing why or wherefore. But we may very safely take upon ourselves to hint to him, what his companion's reason was. Vitruvius assigns such elevated situations as command a view of of nearly the whole circuit of the walls, to the temples of the tutelary deities, and of these he enumerates Jupiter as the first; whilst of temples contiguous to theatres, he says, that they should be dedicated to Apollo or Bacchus. There are but two principal temples at Jerash; the one almost butting on a theatre; the other (of which he is speaking) detached and central, and on such an eminence, as to command an uninterrupted view of the whole walls: it was natural in any one, conversant with this passage, and wanting names on the spot to distinguish the one from the other, in speaking of them, to term this the temple of Jupiter; though we cannot conceive, that Mr. Bankes could have had the ill taste, to assume his conjecture for a fact, and boldly give it this title upon two ground-plans. But there is nothing so positive as ignorance! We have to remark, on the pretended ground-plan of this temple, (p. 362.) first, that, there are no doors (as there given) opening from the exterior to the back of the cella, either in this or in any other temple; secondly, that there is not the least appearance of there having been any peristyle; and thirdly, we must suggest, that it is one of the 'curious felicities' of our author's mode of observation, that he uniformly, in describing it, represents this as much the largest of the temples, whereas it happens not to be so in any one respect, but inferior to that near the theatre, in every proportion, by at least a third.

He has also mistaken a portion of the city wall for a military guard-house, and a Christian church in the valley for a Corinthian temple!—but all the stores of his learning are lavished on the details of the theatre. He has astonished us with a discovery that '*the Theatre of Bacchus at Athens was called Hecatompedon*' (367.) We were taught, or, as it now appears, mistaught, at school, that this designation belonged not to the Theatre of Bacchus, but the Temple of Minerva. With such exactness does he give us the dimensions of the seats, and other minutiæ of the '*Hecatompedon*' *Theatre at Athens*, that it may be some disappointment to him to learn, that no such edifice exists, nor did exist there 'upwards of two centuries ago,' when he tells us that it was measured. A smooth turf then covered, as it does now, the site of the Theatre of Bacchus; & the only theatre existing there (that of Herodes Atticus) had not seats in it, when Spon and Wheeler saw it, any more than it has now: so that neither will *that* serve his turn. He however balances his accounts with theatres; for while he ascribes to one at Athens what it has not, he suppresses in one at Jerash what it has,—both describing and engraving one of those there without any proscenium!

Besides quoting 'the two ingenious anonymous writers in the Gentleman's Magazine,' (one of whom treats, by the-bye, not of theatres, but of an amphitheatre, and measures the seats at Nismes, where there are not any,) he has the courage to extract very largely from De la Guilletierre's Travels. He could not possibly have made a more appropriate choice. We know of no book of travels to which we can so well compare his own as to this of De la Guilletierre. Dr. Spon published, so long ago as 1679, a catalogue of 112 errors in that little volume, replete as it is with disquisitions and learning, after the manner of Mr. Buckingham. One board line of distinction we must indeed admit, and that is, that on the one hand it has been pretty satisfactorily made out that no such person as this De la Guilletierre ever existed; whereas the house of Briggs, at Alexandria, we believe, and Mr. Bankes, could furnish evidence of the reality of Mr. Buckingham.*

The ground-plan given of Jerash is founded on a tracing obtained from Mr. Bankes at Nazareth;† but so little did the borrower comprehend what he copied, that, hasty and incorrect as the original necessarily was, its errors are multiplied tenfold, both on the general plate, and in those of separate edifices, which are only enlarged from it. There is a zeal for deception in this altogether extraordinary, for the alteration is systematic, and not accidental. In this general plan, when reduced to the size of a quarto page, it was found that the individual buildings would make but little figure if kept to their proportions, and perhaps disappoint expectation. The precaution has therefore been taken of exaggerating all in a twofold and threefold, and some even in a sixfold proportion, and upwards. He has himself given us a scale for detecting this, by telling us that the length of the city is about 5000 feet. If what he is pleased to call the greatest temple (which is, in reality, the second only) be compared with this scale, it will appear to be of larger dimensions than any existing temple in the world; and some of the arched vaultings in the bath would prove, by the same proportion, to be at least *one hundred and fifty feet* in the span. And yet this writer seriously tells us, in his preface, that he is sure that Mr. Bankes's 'liberality' would have 'admitted of' his drawings being brought before the public in such a work as this!*

We now proceed towards the site of another great mass of ruins, called at present Oomkais. In the way thither we are told of a place named Abil; this, it was suggested to Mr. Buckingham, might be Abile, and he, having never before heard of any other Abile, but that of Lysanias, mentioned by St. Luke, concludes, of course, that the Abilene was hereabouts. His proofs of this are most unfortunate, for he himself cites a passage which places Chalchis in the Abilene: now Chalchis, we know, was in the Hollow Syria, under mount Libanus. But there is not, in fact, any position more certainly ascertained than that of Abila of Lysanias. It stood upon the river Barrady, on the road between Damascus and Baalbec, where its tombs are still to be seen; and Mr. Bankes has brought home a long inscription, (not observed by former travellers,) copied from the face of the rock there, in which the Abilenians record the making of a new road to their city. The very circumstance of its being termed Abila 'of Lysanias' might have wakened a suspicion that there were two of the same name. The other was the Abila of the Decapolis; (so styled in a curious inscription in Greek and Palmyrene, in Lord Bessborough's collection;) it is enumerated in Pliny's list of the ten cities, and there can be little doubt that the Abil, upon which all the common-places belonging to another city are thrown away, is really that Abila. We believe that our author is only retailing a conjecture of Dr. Seetzen, when he suggests that the district now called Adjeloon may probably answer to the Gaulonitis of the Romans. He is unlucky in what he borrows; for we apprehend this to be a mistake: Adjeloon is probably within the ancient Batanea; Gaulonitis, we conceive, lay farther to the north; and that the modern district of Joulan, which is extensive, and includes some pretty considerable places, is more likely to represent it.

We now reach the consummation of Mr. Buckingham's blunders. The ruins of Oomkais he gives us for those of Gamala. What obliquity of intellect could have led him to such a conclusion, when Dr. Seetzen had already given the place its right name, it is impossible even to conjecture. He cites a number of second-hand passages, and they every one make against him! The case is so clear, that it is hardly worth stating the grounds of it as a question. Gadara stood high, the Hieromax ran below it, and at its feet were hot baths, so celebrated as to be considered second to none, excepting to those of Baiæ: its remains were likely to exhibit traces of magnificence, since it was restored by Pompey the Great in honour of one of his freemen. It is not possible for any remains to answer all these conditions more exactly than those at Oomkais do: two theatres are in the body of the city, and one below, near the bath, which Mr. Buckingham contrived not to see.

Gamala was situated on the lake of Genazareth, and on the opposite side of it from Tarichea. The Hieromax cannot, therefore, have flowed near it, nor are hot springs any where spoken of as connected with it: we read little of any other edifices there except its walls. The vestiges of Gamala might be expected therefore to offer little besides a steep and fortified site. Such Mr. Bankes found them in one of his subsequent journies, (not at Phik, where Dr. Seetzen had conjectured them to be, but) at El Hossn, a remarkable but abandoned position on the east side of the lake. The remains are considerable, but not splendid.

We cannot help feeling a sort of pity for a traveller who can have wandered through the singular sepulchres of Oomkais, and have bathed in its hot waters, unconscious that those were the *Tombs*, and this *the Bath of Gadara*. For doubtless it was among these very tombs that the Demoniac of the Gospel resided, and that our Lord performed his miracle; and in this very bath it is that the strange scene of incantation is laid in the Life of Iamblichus, by which he is said to have called up the spirits of Eros and Anteros; a circumstance which our traveller is so far from knowing that he gravely asserts his own belief that baths near to Gadara are not mentioned by any author. (p. 434.) Had he but looked into one half of those common cities, without going any farther, he must have known better. Oomkais becomes thus a field of most interesting and varied associations; adorned by the rival of Cæsar, and, by a strange coincidence, the scene of one of the most remarkable miracles which the Gospel attests, and of one of the latest which paganism *in its dotage* pretended to. But all this was lost on Mr. Buckingham: for he, forsooth, supposed himself at Gamala! We might here safely have dismissed him, did he not seek out one one more opportunity for a blunder before he recrosses the Jordan, in boldly assuring us that Sumuk (Simek) is Tarichea. Tarichea it cannot possibly be, as it stands on the wrong part of the lake, and on the wrong side of the river,—for we must warn the reader that Samek is improperly placed on the map; it really lying a considerable distance EASTWARD from the issue of the river out of the lake, upon the very centre of the southern shore. It is a small modern village.

The real site of Tarichea Mr. Bankes both visited and mapped in another of his excursions; it lies as described by Josephus, both with respect to Tiberias and Gamala, and has now no inhabitants. It is a highly interesting fact with regard to it, that the trench which the Jewish general and historian dug, and has described, in order to insulate the city, can still be clearly traced, and is filled with the waters of the Jordan to this day when they rise. Other parts of Josephus's details of the Jewish war, Mr. Bankes was lucky enough to discover to be surprizingly illustrated at Tiberias; the walls built there by the historian remain, excepting precisely that part which we are told was razed at the back of the camp of Vespasian, which was near the hot springs of Emmaus:— But we are wandering from the matter before us; for it was not in this expedition that Mr. Bankes ascertained those points, and consequently Mr. Buckingham remained as ignorant of them as his precursors; had it been otherwise, all this would, doubtless, have made a part of Mr. Buckingham's pretensions to 'contribute (as he terms it) to the *common fund* of human knowledge.'

One word more upon Mr. Buckingham's gates, and we have done with him. The paragraph in which he announces them in his Preface is most warily drawn up. 'MANY of the vignettes *are from original drawings made after sketches taken on the spot*.' (p. xx.) He carefully abstains from stating which of them, by whom made, and when: thus if his reader be deceived, the author has provided a retreat for his conscience, in not having hazarded the 'lie direct.' In a subsequent page we find the following burst of 'honest indignation' in his animadversions on the plates in an edition of Maundrel's journal. 'Some well-meaning friend, *or some interested booksellers*, subsequently caused these drawing' *to be composed* from the printed descriptions and charts of the places they profess to represent, and thus embellished, they thought, while they really disgraced the book. This is the more probable, as no name is given either of the painter or engraver. Such a practice, however, cannot be *too severely reprehended; as these plates only give false impressions, which are avowedly worse than none at all*.' Who would suppose it possible, after this, that 'no name should be given either of the painter or engraver' on any one of the plates in Mr. Buckingham's volume!—Yet so it is. A 'the practice,' however, is so 'reprehensible,' we will do him the kindness to mention that most of them are copies from prints in Le Bruyne's Travels, published more than a century ago. These, then, are the vignettes, *from original drawings, made after sketches taken on the spot*—whether by Mr. Buckingham in 1815, or by Le Bruyn in 1681, matters not, of course. It is true that this confusion of widely distant periods may lead to a few 'false impressions,' as, for instance, where Tyre (chap ii.) is presented to us as a mere heap of ruins, (which it was when Le Bruyn visited it,) though it is now a flourishing place; or where Jaffa appears (p. 144.) as it then was, an open scattered village, though it is now a walled city; still, however, as it is probable that Le Bruyn's sketches were really made on the spot, Mr. Buckingham's words is saved! As to all the remaining views (which do not exceed three or four), it is quite certain that *not one* of them *was* made upon the spot; though whether taken out of other books or composed, in the manner the 'interested booksellers' (greatly to the scandal of our author) treated poor Mr. Maundrell, we cannot determine: the fraud, however, is as clumsy as it is gross, for had we never met with Le Bruyn, nor so suspected our author to be a madman, his own descriptions would have enabled us to pronounce that the views do not belong to his work.*

The map is D'Anville's, with all its errors; for it is one of the least correct of the productions of that extraordinary genius: and the ground-plans of Jerusalem are taken out of a translation of Josephus. Upon the whole, we are compelled to say of this dull and tiresome volume, which we have gone through with more care than it deserved, that the plates are worthy of the letter-press, and both of them, we verily believe, of the author.

'So much for Buckingham!'

---

* It may possibly have been the adroit manner in which the 'supposed traveller' represents himself to have made use of some Englishman whom he met, and joined company with, that has so charmed our author as to make him almost identify him with himself during several pages. 'My fellow-travellers supplied me and all things went on very well, and *very honourably for me*:—'however I would needs *have it thought* that I borrowed it only, though perhaps they might have given it as well.'—*Athens, Ancient and Modern*, by M. de la Guilletierre, p. 6.

† Of his plate of inscriptions he says, 'these inscriptions were given by Mr. Burckhardt to Mr. Bankes, *as well as myself*; This we know to be totally false, so far as respects *himself*, and that he obtained them only from a transcript in the margin of Mr. Bankes's ground-plan, who, not wishing to hazard the loss of the originals in a dangerous journey, had copied them on that paper for the purpose of collating them on the spot. It happened (as we also know) that from many inscriptions belonging to Jerash, given to him by Mr. Burckhardt, Mr. Bankes extracted four or five only, and these are the very same that are here given; whilst of the remainder, which equally belong to Jerash, and were equally communicated by Mr. Burckhardt, not one makes its appearance.

Bankes, and traced, by his permission, at a window of the convent of Nazareth; by Mr. Buckingham, upon a direct promise that it should not be published!

‡ Journius mentions, that he had seen such exhibitions in the Circus Maximus, at Rome.

* Mr. Bankes made, we understand, three subsequent visits at different times to Jerash, during one of which he was enabled to continue there during several days; and, with the co-operation of Capt. Irby and Mangles, R. N. who were with him, and indefatigable in their desire of rendering him assistance, was enabled to lay down very accurate and detailed plans of every part of the ruins, so as to supersede what was hastily done in his first expedition.—But without this we must be permitted to say, that the work of Mr. Buckingham pleads strongly for the publication of this gentleman's papers & researches upon these interesting provinces, in order that such wretched and surreptitious substitutes as these before us may be done away.

* The very first vignette offers an amusing instance of this. In describing the vessel in which he had embarked, he says, 'small as it was, it had Three masts; he then enlarges upon the rigging and appearance of them, and boldly subjoins, '*See head vignette at the head of this chapter*.'—p. 3. We accordingly turned to it, and found two vessels represented there, of which the one has one mast only, & the other two! It would be hard however to blame M. Le Bruyn for not having represented Mr. Buckingham's boat with fidelity.

TWENTY-SEVENTH.

CALCUTTA LOTTERY;

SEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING,

MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1822

PRZIES.

No. 330 Prize of 100,000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 708 1750 2897 3550 3979 5032
Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 757 1017 1411 1683 1797 1933
1973 1979 2203 2118 2235 2265 2328
2538 3611 3993 4439 4[illegible] 4489 4572
5373 5426 5452 5704 5[illegible] Prizes
of 250 Sa. Rs. each.

EIGHTH DAY'S
WEDNESDAY,

Nos, 392 3[illegible] 0 5799
Prize[illegible]ch.
Nos. 6[illegible] 2472 2713
2812 355[illegible] 4542 4679
4735 48[illegible]5 5472 5643
Prizes[illegible]h.

N[illegible]RAWING,
9, 1822.

[illegible]S.
N[illegible],000 Sa. Rs.
Nos[illegible] Prizes of 500 Sa.
[illegible]h.
N[illegible]9 2148 2548 3145
368[illegible]5 4725 4929 4969
498[illegible]250 Sa. Rs. each.